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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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WASHINGTON.

FORNEY PUTS HIMSELF ON THE RECORD.

He is for Grant and Wilson.

The Canada Abduction Case.

The Man Will Have to be Surrendered.

Our Complications with Spain.

Greenback Clearing House Certificates.

A Notable Speech by Frank Blair Dug Up.

THE OPINION OF GREELEY A YEAR AGO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1872.

Status of Forney's "Press."

A report has been circulating about Washington for a day or two, that Forney's *Press*, on account of dissatisfaction with Hartranft, would soon come out for Greeley. The following dispatch from him to his journal becomes of interest: "I read in this evening's Harrisburg *Telegraph*, General Cameron's organ, that I have sold the *Press* to Greeley and Brown. Having none of General Cameron's experience in buying and selling men to vote for me for office, I can only add that I shall never do an act that would subject me to the constant fear of exposure and punishment. I shall fight for Grant and Wilson with all the fervor of my nature, and without a single selfish aspiration, and I will not be surprised if the *Press* is not hereafter, as it has ever been, one of the foremost champions of the Republican party."

The Canada Abduction Case.

The English Minister has received a full statement of the abduction of a person charged with robbing a bank in North Carolina from a point in Canada opposite Detroit. This statement is accompanied with an affidavit setting forth the facts in the case. The matter was to-day informally presented to our government. It is agreed by officials here that we can pursue but one course in the matter, and it is expected that immediate steps will be taken to deliver the arrested person to the Canadian authorities.

The Complications with Spain.

The Spanish Minister expresses fear that the telegrams from London are misleading, setting forth in such emphatic terms the sensational accounts of what purported to be a letter of demand made by Minister Sickles upon the Spanish government will produce irritation at Madrid, and have a bad effect upon his general case. The news which he has been obliged to send of apparent attempts to organize and dispatch expeditions against Cuba from American ports, he will also seriously complicate the questions he is just now endeavoring to adjust between the two countries.

Clearing House Certificate.

The Treasury Department is preparing a form of the certificate of deposit of greenbacks authorized to be made by National banks, and used by them in the clearing house. They are of denominations of five and ten thousand dollars.

Preparations for the Baltimore Convention.

The sub-committee of the National Democratic Committee has been notified to meet in Baltimore on the 25th inst. to make preparations for the July convention.

Frank Blair on Greeley.

The speech of Frank Blair in the Senate last year has been resurrected here, in which Blair, when interrupted by Senator Trumbull, asked whether the position taken by Greeley justifying the right of secession excused treason in any one South, replied: "I will reply that I do not consider that anything justifies treason, and I do not think that the conduct of the secessionists of the South justified that traitorous expression on the part of the *Tribune*, for I regard it as traitorous. I say, sir, that it did as much to discourage the efforts of Union men at the South as anything that occurred at that period."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1872.

COMMISSION TO VISIT HOSTILE INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following commission to visit the hostile tribes of Indians demonstrating against the Union Pacific Railroad: Gen. B. R. Cowan, John C. Delano and J. K. Hudson.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

The War Department has taken the precaution to reinforce all the forts on the Southern and Gulf coasts with the newest pattern and largest calibre ordinance, while the Navy Department has accumulated large supplies of naval stores at all naval stations on the Southern and Gulf coasts, in accordance with the desire of the government to be prepared for all emergencies.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Publication of the Correspondence in England—The Geneva Tribunal.

LONDON, June 17.—The official correspondence between the British and American governments with reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims at Geneva is published this morning. It consists of twenty-three dispatches.

GENEVA, June 17.—Count Sclopes, President of the Tribunal of Arbitration, did not propose an adjournment of the Court on account of the heat, as it was reported he would do. The summary of the British argument was accompanied by a protocol, reserving the right of England to withdraw from the arbitration if the negotiations with the American government relative to the claims fail to result satisfactorily to the government of the former country. The proceedings are carried on before the Court in partly in English and partly in French. Hopeful expectations of the result of the arbitration are based.

GENEVA, June 17.—The Board of Arbitration met two o'clock this afternoon. The first part of the session terminated at three, when all except the arbitrators withdrew. The latter remained in consultation until four p. m., when they adjourned sine die. The result of the deliberation of the Board is absolutely unknown.

You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice.

Special to the World.

GENEVA, June 17.—Notwithstanding all denials, the English argument was submitted on Saturday, in the suggestion of Count Sclopis that pleadings should not be considered final, and that the English declaration of withdrawal might subsequently be presented, the tribunal has adjourned until Wednesday. Owing to the delay of the Americans, the Court is strongly inclined to grant England's request for an adjournment.

THERE'S DANGER IN A KISS.

A Clergyman Kisses a Young Lady in Cincinnati, and Her Lover Enters Protest with a Hatchet.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The Rev. J. J. Thompson, formerly pastor of Central Methodist Episcopal church in this city, but now of Leavenworth, Kas., this morning about eleven o'clock, assaulted with a hatchet by a man named Baum. Three ashes were made in his head, one large one penetrating the cavity of the skull. It is thought Thompson will die. The parties say the assault was unprovoked, that Mr. Thompson called at the house of a former member of his church, and in leaving took the liberty of kissing the daughter, who had also been a member of his flock. This so enraged Baum, who was the lover of the girl, that he assaulted the minister as result indicated. Baum is thus far at large. Thompson, when approached by a newspaper reporter, he declined at the present time to furnish names or particulars.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The Rev. J. J. Thompson, the Methodist minister from Leavenworth who had his skull broken by a hatchet in the hands of Mr. Baum to-day, is doing well to-night, with a prospect of recovery. Mr. Thompson resided here several years as pastor of the Central Methodist church. His reputation was not only unstained, but was universally beloved. The affair of to-day has caused much excitement, and various versions of it, widely at variance with truth and with each other, have been circulated. After full investigation impartial men arrive at the opinion that Baum is insane in a homicidal jealousy. Baum was an employee of the gas works in a subordinate capacity, and boarded with Mrs. Addie Shingledecker, a widow, in the house of her sister, near Baymiller. Mr. Thompson states that on last Saturday evening he took tea with Mr. Shingledecker, who had been one of his parishioners several years ago. He had just arrived on a brief visit to the city. Baum was present during that visit. To-day he says he called again, and found Mrs. Shingledecker alone; staid twenty minutes and left. While at the door Baum, whom he had not seen, rushed upon him and made an assault with a hatchet, while he was in the act of shaking hands. It is said Baum was concealed in the back parlor. The evidences bear the same statement. She says that on Saturday she kissed Thompson in parting, as she had often done before at her house, but only took hands to-day. She says Baum proposed to marry her and she refused him. Baum is about forty-five years old. He has been arrested and makes extravagant statements about his own relations with Mrs. Shingledecker. Mrs. Shingledecker's maiden name was Stevens. She has been married twice. It appears that Baum and she were both members of the Methodist church. In the excitement of the affair there have been exchanges of names of parties concerned. The above are correct.

The report of the discovery of the murderer of Sharon Tyndale, in Illinois, about a year ago, is confirmed. The alleged murderer is James Caredy, a convict, sent to the Illinois penitentiary for swindling a farmer. His term is about to expire, and Governor Palmer having pardoned him, immediately upon his release he will be arrested upon a charge of murder. The murder of Mr. Tyndale was one of the most mysterious ever perpetrated in the State, causing great excitement at the time, and the discovery of the murderer created a profound sensation.

It is reported that Pere Hyacinthe, the famous dissenting Catholic priest, is engaged to be married to the only daughter of Count von Adel, a Bavarian nobleman of considerable wealth. He made the acquaintance of the lady in Rome.

POLITICAL.

Senator Wilson's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following is Senator Wilson's letter of acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1872.

To Hon. Thomas Settle, and others, President and Vice Presidents of the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN—Your note of the 10th inst., conveying to me the action of the Convention in placing my name in nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, is before me. I need not give you any assurance of my grateful appreciation of the high honor conferred on me by this action of the Fifth National Convention of the Republican party. Sixteen years ago, in the same city, was held the first meeting of the men who, amid the darkness and doubts of that hour of slaveholding ascendancy and aggression, had assembled in National Convention to confer with each other on the exigencies to which that fearful domination had brought their country. After a full conference the highest point of resolve they could reach, the most they dared to recommend, was the avowed purpose to prohibit the extension of slavery in the Territories. Last week the same party met by its representatives from thirty-seven States and ten Territories, at the same great center of wealth, intelligence and power, to review the past, take note of the present and vindicate its present line of action for the future. As typical facts of the headlands of the nation's recent history, there sat on its platform, taking prominent and honorable part in its proceedings admitted on terms of perfect equality to the leading hotels of the city, not only colored representatives of the race which were ten years before in abject slavery, but one of the oldest and most prominent of the once despised abolitionists, to whom was accorded as to no other the warmest demonstrations of popular regard and esteem—an ovation not to him alone, but to the cause he had for so many years represented, and to the men and women, living and dead, who had toiled through long years of obloquy and self sacrifice for the glorious fruition of that hour. It hardly needed the brilliant summary of its platform to set forth its illustrious achievements. The very presence of these men was alone significant of the victory already achieved, the progress already made, and the great triumphs which in the near future must crown the efforts of the party.

Since 1856 and 1872. But grand as has been its record, the Republican party rests not on its past alone. It looks to the future and glories to-day in its probity and power to meet any danger. It proposes as the objects of its immediate accomplishment, complete liberty and exact equality for all; the enforcement of recent amendments to the National Constitution; reform in civil service; the national domain to be set apart for homes for the people; the adjustment of duties on imports so as to secure remunerative wages to labor; extension of bounties to all soldiers and sailors who in the line of duty became disabled; the encouragement by careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration, and guarding with zealous care the rights of adopted citizens; abolition of the franking privilege; the reduction of rates of postage; reduction of the national debt and rates of interest, and resumption of specie payments; encouragement of American commerce and of ship building; suppression of violence and protection of the ballot-box. It also placed on record its clear opinion and decided policy in favor of amnesty, against all forms of repudiation, and indorsed the humane and peaceful policy of the administration in regard to the Indians. But while clearly defining and distinctly announcing the policy of the Republican party on these questions of practical legislation and administration, the Convention did not ignore the great serial problems which are pressing their claims for solution, and which demand the most careful study and wise consideration. It understands the labor question. Concerning the relations of capital and labor the Republican party accepts the duty of such legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creation of capital, the largest opportunities and just share of mutual profits of their united service, the servants of civilization. To woman and her new demands it extends its grateful recognition and proffers its best encouragement. It recognizes her noble devotion to the country and freedom, welcomes her admission to wider fields of usefulness, and commends her demands for additional rights to the care and careful consideration of the nation. To guard well what has been already secured, to work out faithfully and wisely what is yet to be attained, and to consider questions which are looming up to view but a little way before us, the Republican party is to-day what it has been in the gloomy years of slavery, rebellion and reconstruction—a national necessity. It appeals, therefore, for support to the patriotic and liberty-loving, to the just and humane, to all who would dignify labor, to all who would educate, elevate and lighten the burdens of the sons and daughters of toil. With its great record work is still to be done. Under the great soldier whose historic renown, and whose successful administration for the past three years begot such popular confidence, the Republican party may confidently, in the language of the Convention you represent, start on a new march to victory.

Having accepted, thirty-six years ago, the distinguishing doctrines of the Republican party of to-day, having labored during the years of that period in varying relations, subordinated all other issues, acting in and cooperating with political organizations with whose leading doctrines I sometimes had neither sympathy nor belief; having labored incessantly for many years to found and build up the Republican party, and having during its progress taken an humble part in its ground work, I gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered, and shall endeavor, if it shall be ratified by the people, faithfully to perform the duties it imposes.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY WILSON.

New Hampshire Senatorial Contest Decided.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—The Republican legislative caucus was held this evening. Five ballots were taken, the last one resulting in the nomination of Bambridge Wadleigh as the Republican candidate for United States Senator. On the first ballot Wadleigh received but three votes against 102 for J. W. Patterson. Wadleigh is a lawyer of high standing in the State, and has been eight years a member of the Legislature.

A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

The French Invasion of Mexico.

An article in the late number of *The Dark Blue*, an English magazine, concerning the life and labors of Mazzini, contains the following paragraph:

"The following is an incident hitherto unknown in public. When that crime against a nation's independence and freedom was attempted which afterwards found its tragic end at Queretaro, a great commotion arose among the exiles of various lands living in this country. The lowering tempests of the slaveholder's insurrection had not yet burst over the North, American opinion was more or less more far-seeing men observed its rapid approach; and with a correct appreciation of the connection of things, they felt that the attempt of the two imperial powers against Mexico was a prospective threat to the United States. Holding to this view, Mazzini participated in a confidential communication to President Lincoln, which, had it been acted upon, might have brought about a change of affairs in Europe of the most momentous consequence to liberal democracy. This communication, directed against the imperial scheme of the Archduke Maximilian and his Napoleonic protector, was drawn up by a German exile. It bore an Italian, a French and a German signature; Mazzini signing for the Republican party of Italy. A plan of action was laid down showing how the intervention in Mexico could be foiled by an effective blow at headquarters in Paris and elsewhere. President Lincoln did not decline. He simply replied that the time of greatest urgency. In the meanwhile the armies of the North grappled with their Confederate antagonists, and the great crisis came. Lincoln fell under the murderous weapon of Ravaillac Booth, and the plan alluded to was buried with him in his gory grave."

A TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

Result of Thirty Years of Study and Labor—Success at Last.

The New York correspondent of the Reading *Times and Dispatch* writes thus enthusiastically of a type-setting machine just brought to perfection in that city:

Just as the great Morse, forty years ago, was developing his system of telegraph in secret and alone; just as Fulton created his steam engine in the solitude of his workshop, just so, for a period of thirty years, has given his life to the creation of a machine, at last exhibited in the happy consummation of his labors, to-wit: The setting of type by machinery. Old, wrinkled and bent with thought, he will speak a word of English, poor in this world's goods, unknown, the inhabitant of an attic, and sharing his home with the fruit and progeny of his brain, there he sits at this moment in front of a row of piano keys, sending a type into its place at each touch, and reproducing the columns of a newspaper at the rate of six thousand "ems" an hour, or in other words doing more than the average work of eight men. The machine is now exhibited in four compositors. To describe the machine in full terms is impossible. Sufficeit to say that it occupies not more space than an ordinary bureau, is operated by a treadle and is simple in construction. Attached to it is an apparatus for "justifying," and accompanying the whole is a machine for "distributing." Each of these processes is performed rapidly and correctly. The beauty of the invention is its utility and economy—the estimated cost not more than four hundred dollars—a sum that will enable well-to-do compositors to own the apparatus, and thus save wear and tear of both body and mind. None have yet been manufactured for the sale, but the largest publisher in New York has given his order for forty as soon as a company is organized for their introduction. It may be months or years before practical use is made of the little revolutionary entirety—but here it is, the successful solution of a problem that has worried the minds of men for a century.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Report for the Month of May.

Daily Average Production 18,505 Barrels.

SHIPMENTS—NUMBER OF WELLS DRILLING.

From the Titusville *Courier's* monthly statement, published yesterday, we make the following extracts:

THE PRODUCTION.

By the following statement we determine the total production for the month; the daily production, and give also a comparison with the previous month and with the same time last year:

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells June 1st	224,628
Pipe companies stocks June 1st	281,317
Refiners stocks June 1st	89,144
Stock in iron tanks June 1st	391,646
Total stock June 1st	986,732
Shipments during May	512,336
Total	1,499,068
Stock on hand May 1st, as corrected	925,413
Production for the month (31 days)	480,780
Average per day for 31 days	15,506
Average per day for January, corrected	16,713
Average per day for February, corrected	16,391
Average per day for March, corrected	15,667
Average per day for April, corrected	16,269
Average per day for May, 1871	15,218
Increase May over April	2,236
Increase over same time last year	16,269

THE SHIPMENTS.

Following is a recapitulation of the shipments for May, reduced to barrels of forty-three gallons each, compared with those of the preceding month:

	April. Bbls.	May. Bbls.
To New York	166,324	197,071
" Boston	13,764	13,986
" Philadelphia	43,087	43,367
" Pittsburgh	54,309	129,413
" Cleveland	86,074	103,437
" Baltimore	9,212	5,449
" All other points	16,843	13,322
Total	421,743	512,336

THE STOCK.

In spite of the large shipments of oil which were made during May we find that the total stock in the region increased very decidedly during that time, the total advance being upwards of 66,000 barrels; the amount, based whenever possible, upon actual measurement of professional gaugers, whose certificates we now have, is now but a trifle less than a million barrels.

	Bbls.
Total stock, January 1st, 1872	519,509
Total stock, February 1st, 1872	566,402
Total stock, March 1st, 1872	656,032
Increase in March	89,630
Total stock, May 1st, 1872	925,413
Total stock, June 1st, 1872	986,732
Total stock during May	60,906
Increase in May	61,319
Increase over same time last year	377,266

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Under this head we have little to say, since except to widen former well assured territory, but little has been accomplished. The two important features of this city, bids very fair to prove of permanent great value, as the large per centage of increase in the yield from wells on the Allen & Parker and Creek Railroad track on the Griffin farm in the vicinity of the old Drake well, oil has been found in paying quantities, and more probably by new points a wide breadth of valuable territory may be developed. Some additions to the list of refiners are constantly being made, but scarcely more than enough to sustain the production. In the Tidioute district, however, operations proceed to the old boundary not being yet determined.

In the Parker district, however, by far the greatest amount of activity is shown and very satisfactory results are obtained. Large producing wells have been developed in both extensions, more than fifteen miles apart, while between these points, with a wide margin, a number of over one hundred wells, with an average yield equal to, if not greater, than those of any other portion of the entire region.

The total number of wells drilling on the first inst. was two hundred and ninety-three, against two hundred and seventy-seven on May 1st.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER furnishes the following to the Household Department of the *Christian Union:*

Graham Bread.—Two quarts of unbolted wheat, half a penny's worth of bakers' yeast, or half a teacup of home-made yeast; two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoon even full of salt and warm water, mix it very thoroughly; cover closely, and let it rise light, about six hours, in warm weather, or in winter, mix just before going to bed. When light, wet your hands in cold water, and put it into well-buttered pans. Let it rise in the pans about an inch; an hour will generally be long enough. Bake an hour and a half, or until it is very well baked, but not scorched.

Or, take three small cups of the sponge from your wheat bread; when well risen add to it two spoonfuls of molasses, half a teacup of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, and half a pint warm milk and water; stir in enough Graham flour to make a stiff dough, and cover closely, and set to rise. When light, fill your pans half full; let it rise once more, and bake carefully.

Or, pour boiling water over one quart of Graham flour; add a teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of molasses, and let it stand till lukewarm; then add half a cup of home-made yeast, or part of a penny's worth of bakers' yeast; dip your hands in cold water, and mix it thoroughly. Add as much milk and warm water, not too thin, mix in more flour. It should not be as stiff as fine flour bread. Let it rise light; then put it into well buttered pans to rise again. When light, bake one hour. Use a quick, hotter oven, and to be baked longer than other bread.

Or, one quart of flour; one teaspoonful of salt; three tablespoonfuls of molasses, and two tablespoonfuls of yeast; wet with warm water, or warm milk and water till as thick as pound cake. If wanted for breakfast, let it stand over night. When ready to bake add a well beaten egg and a teaspoonful of soda; put into buttered pans, and bake well.

Or one quart of buttermilk, or sour milk; soda enough to make it foam, and while foaming, pour on the milk; stir in flour enough to thicken quickly. The flour should be all ready in the pan, and one teaspoonful of salt, and a scant half teacup of molasses stirred into it before the soda is put to the buttermilk. Make as thin as for pound cake; bake immediately, one hour, with a steady hot fire; add a well beaten egg if in a hurry for your bread, as it will bake sooner, and is very light. [Hot Corn.

Dried Apple Pies.—Wash the apples in several waters, then put them into an earthen dish or stone pot, and pour on rather more water than will cover them, for if the appl s are good they will absorb a good deal of water and become twice as large by soaking. Never soak or cook fruit in tin or iron. A few hours should soak the apple sufficiently for cooking. If soaked over night they become insipid. Put them into an earthen pipkin or porcelain kettle and cook in the water they are soaked in. If you like it, cut up a little dried orange or lemon peel and stew with the apples. Some use dried plums with apples, but they make the pies heavy. Simmer the apples very slowly, till very tender. When they rise up in the kettle, *press* them down gently, but never *stir* them. When perfectly tender, before taken from the fire, stir in a little butter—about one tablespoonful to a quart of cooked apple—and sugar to suit your taste. Season with very little nutmeg and cinnamon, if you do not use the orange or lemon peel; nothing else is needed. If you do, bake with an upper and under crust, but do not make the pie very thick with apples. Half an inch deep is sufficient.

Dried plums and peaches may be prepared in the same way, but require no spice.

The Nutritive Value of Milk.

There is no doubt but the nutritive value of milk has been very much underrated. It undoubtedly contains the pabulum of nourishment in more perfect proportions than other substances, but it does not hold good in practice with the laborer, as has been stated, *viz:* that a milk diet is cheaper at fourteen cents per quart than round steak at twenty cents per pound; nor that laborers can as well afford to pay fifteen cents per quart for milk, as seventeen cents per pound for corned beef.

Analyses of soils have proved of little value to the husbandman, in determining the applications of manures, etc.; and the analyses of foods may not be altogether reliable when put in practice in the animal economy. The true point, especially in the human subject here in mixed diet, is that there is no doubt that a far greater amount of pure milk should be used, even by adults, than, with economy, there is usually employed.

The quantity of water in good quality of milk has been stated to be eighty-six per cent.; in round steak, seventy-five per cent.; in fatter beef, sixty per cent.; in eggs, about sixty-eight per cent.; but it does not therefore follow that a pound of milk will furnish within eleven per cent. as much muscular force as a pound of beef. In fact, according to the analysis, fat beef should be the better food; and yet it is known that this is not the fact; but it is undoubtedly true that a much larger proportion of milk might be used economically and healthfully, as food for adults, than is the case. There is no doubt that from a pint to a quart per day would not be too much for each adult. The principal food for children should be milk, but still we believe in the old prescription, "Strong meat for men and milk for babes."

Among the killed in the recent battle at Monterey was Ezekiel Steele, an American, who was well known throughout Mexico as the pioneer cotton manufacturer. He was in that country before the Mexican war between the United States and Mexico, during which he rendered assistance to Gen. Taylor. He had taken command of a regiment under Gen. Trevino. Almost during the whole battle he fought desperately, lost three horses, and was finally killed.

STANTON ON GRANT.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Edwin M. Stanton's Answer to Charles Sumner.

Speech of Secretary Stanton at Steubenville, Ohio, September 25, 1868—Reasons Why the American People Should Vote for Grant.

The following extracts are from a speech delivered by Edwin M. Stanton, in Steubenville, Ohio, on Friday, September 25, 1868:

SPEECH OF MR. STANTON.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose whom you will trust with the chief executive power of this nation for the next four years, and who shall exercise the law-making power as your Representatives in Congress during the next Congressional term. You have never made a choice so important to yourselves, to your country and to mankind, for upon it may rest the chance of peace or of war, of domestic tranquility or civil discord, of freedom or of slavery—in short, of all the blessings that can follow good government or the evils that bad government can inflict upon the human race. At the last Presidential election the country was in the midst of a bloody war, and had for three years been struggling in resistance against rebellion. The fortune of war was so varied that some patriots began to feel doubtful as to the result. Others were hopeless. While on the one hand the rebels strove in military power, and encouraged by the sympathy of their friends in the Northern and Western States, were bold and defiant, and boasted that they only needed for their final success that their friends in the Northern States should carry the Presidential election, these friends who had resisted the war at every stage were equally bold and confident in their expectations that their hour of triumph was at hand. But these hopes and expectations were doomed to ignominious overthrow at the polls by the election of Abraham Lincoln, and on the field of battle by our armies under the command of General Grant. [Applause.] Overwhelmed by these disasters, political and military, the rebels gave up in despair, throwing like wise their "lost cause," and humbly sued for life, liberty and property, professing to be deeply grateful for the generous terms that were offered. * * *

THE MEASURES OF MR. LINCOLN.

The measures of Mr. Lincoln to defend the government received the highest sanction. The Governors and Legislatures of the loyal States vied with each other in urging enlistments. Congress, at its first session, voted an army of five hundred thousand men, and five hundred millions of money to support them. The people flocked from their houses by thousands and thousands to join the army. The soldiers in every camp, from the Mississippi to the Capitan, from every corps of the government and company, shouted to their brethren at home to stand by their government and rally round the flag. Every patriotic influence were not without opposition, for about the very time that Sherman and his army were forcing their way over the fortifications and intrenchments of Atlanta, the convention in Chicago declared the war to be a failure, and demanded the cessation of hostilities. This made a plain and broad issue of the Presidential canvass. The people, by a majority of one hundred and seventy-one States, 213 electoral votes, over two millions of people, supported the government. [Applause.]

The estimate of General Grant upon this result is expressed in the following telegram:

CITY POINT, NOV. 13, 1864, 11½ P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known who is to hold the reins of government for the next four years, to congratulate the country upon this double victory. [Applause.] The election having passed off quietly, with no riot or bloodshed in the land, is worth more to the country than a battle won.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

[Applause.]

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Encouraged thus by the people, by the army, and by the great commander, on the 1st of January, 1864, Abraham Lincoln struck a blow at the roots of the rebellion by the Emancipation Proclamation, liberating four millions of slaves, invoking their loyalty and carrying dismay into the hearts of the rebels. [Cheers.] The full effect of this great measure was not appreciated until near the close of the war, when it was found in addition to all else a cherished hope of those most hostile to the election of General Grant, it cannot be too well considered. * * *

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Grant stands this day before us the foremost military commander in the world, with peace for his watchword. [Applause.] Why should he not be elected? What reason has any lover of country for not voting for him? By his side stands Schuyler Colfax, who, by his own energy, good character and industry, advanced from the printing office to the Speaker's chair, and for fifteen successive terms has filled that high office with honor and distinction. Honest and upright men have been nominated for your representatives in Congress, pledged to stand by Grant and the country. Why, then, again I ask, should he and they not receive your support? The history of Grant is known to you and the whole world. Educated at West Point, he served with distinction through the Mexican war, and when it was ended, unwilling to be a drone, resigned his commission, and engaged in the pursuits of civil life. Leaving his peaceful pursuits at the commencement of the rebellion, he joined the army, and soon advanced to the rank of Brigadier of the United States army deliver up his sword and humbly bow before the rebel commander, let that man vote against Grant, but never again call himself an American citizen. [Applause.] If there is any man whose eyeballs would not burn to behold Lee upon the portico of the capitol, with Beauregard, Price and Lovell forever at his side, with a Confederate army around him; and, as the government is transferred to them, listen to the rebel yell as sounded in victory on the field of battle, let that man vote against Grant, and go to Washington on the 4th of March. [Applause.] Such, fellow-citizens, is the duty you owe to your country to vote against Grant, Colfax and the Republican members of Congress.

"We had to create an army to maintain our national existence, and where is the man to rob the soldier of his pay? Let him vote against General Grant. Where is the man that would plunder the widow, the orphan, the bereaved parents sitting helpless by the fireside? If you have an army it must have tents and clothing, for where is the man that would have the soldiers sleep on the bare ground, or go marching naked through the rebel States? You must also have means of transportation on land and upon your rivers, lakes and seas. Where is the lover of his country that would have had the armies performing painful marches of months, that could have been performed in a few hours, upon boats and railroads? Where is the lover of his country that would have had Grant, or Sherman, or any of our great commanders, lose an opportunity to strike the enemy for want of transportation, or supply, or forage for his horses, or any other supply? Where is the man that would deprive the army of its bread and of its meat, snatch the cup from the sick soldier, deprive him of him nurse and hospital shelter, or medical care and attendance; and when France and England threatened us with a war of intervention in aid of the rebellion, what answer would have been given by the people of the United States for the burning of our towns and cities, and the ravaging of our coast, if such could have been prevented by means of money furnished by the people? for, during the contraction of this debt the people cried to Mr. Lincoln, from day to day, and demanded that he should put forth the nation's strength, and pledged themselves to meet every call for men or for money. And who is there that would strike out for one second the glory of Farragut, of Winslow and of Worden, and all our other great sea-captains, on account of the whole naval expenditure? Think of it for a moment. You all remember that bright Sunday morning, when the nation quaked at the news as it flashed through the land, that a new monster of the deep had appeared the day before, and sunk two of our ships, and was about to ravage our coast; and when, four hours later, the word ran through the land that the little monitor, which appeared no bigger than a speck upon the sea, had fought her three hours, and had driven her crippled and shattered to her port—where is the man who, for the whole national debt created by our whole naval expenditure, would have lost for a minute his share in the glory of the great achievement? [Cheers.] And when on another Sunday, the world beheld that great fleet on the deep, in the face of Europe, when Winslow and the Kearsarge sent, by a single shot, the rebel pirate to the bottom of the sea, who would sell out his interest in the glory of that achievement of our flag for gold? And yet these are the things on which the financiers of the New York Convention are busy, with pencil and slate in their hands, to cipher it away. [Laughter.] But they have quite other things in their minds when they profess to be figuring and reckoning discount and interests. Their hearts are mindful of something else. They are thinking of Meade and Gettysburg, and its glorious field; of the rebel ranks mowed by our artillery like grass before the scythe in that two days' battle. They are thinking of Sheridan's living like Tam Glen in the mountains to the sea. [Applause.] They are thinking of George Thomas dashing their army to pieces at Nashville. [Applause.] They are thinking of the bloody fight of Schofield at Franklin, when the cannon balls crashed through the bones of the rebel soldiers and their officers like hail as thick as Lannes heard at Montebello. [Applause.] They are thinking of Butler's triumphant entry into New Orleans. [Applause and hisses] and patriotic admiration. They are thinking of the humbling of the knee of every rebel State, except Texas, and they are thinking of Canby and the capture of Mobile. But above all they are thinking of that day when Lee surrendered his sword and his army to Grant, and when the heart of the whole nation was lifted up in thanksgiving and praise to the Lord of Hosts. [A voice, "Glory to His name."] Against these things the financiers of the New York Convention may cipher in vain until the very figures shall burn and blister their eyeballs. [Applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, are you mindful of these things. You will lay them to your hearts when you come to make your choice for President of the United States and your Representatives in Congress. You will talk of them in your families by your firesides, and you will press them upon your neighbors. You will go with your votes for the people and the election of Grant and Colfax and a Republican Congress will be a crowning blessing to you and your posterity forever. [Great applause.]

SLEEP ENOUGH.

We have all been taught there is merit in wasting as few hours as possible in sleep, and that early rising is one of the cardinal virtues—admitting for the Protestant moment that cardinals have virtues. We have all been educated to believe that the time given to the body to rest, and that was pain and dismay into the hearts of the rebels. [Cheers.] The full effect of this great measure was not appreciated until near the close of the war, when it was found in addition to all else a cherished hope of those most hostile to the election of General Grant, it cannot be too well considered. * * *

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

It is understood that, with characteristic unselfish patriotism, Vice President COLFAX will take the stump in Indiana and canvass the State for the success of the Republican ticket, thus removing effectually any shade of dissatisfaction that may have existed among his more ardent supporters on account of the nomination of Senator WILSON. What a refreshing contrast this affords to the course of some others. "Tis not in nature to command success," but Mr. COLFAX has done more—he has deserved it.

In estimating the probabilities of the Presidential contest it should not be forgotten that the religious press of the country—a most potent and powerful influence—is almost unanimously opposed to the election of Mr. GREELEY. A large majority of the Protestant portion of the religious press have earnestly pronounced in favor of the Republican candidates, while the leading Catholic organs—including those most hostile to the administration—have declared their unqualified hostility to the Cincinnati ticket. This is a matter of considerable importance, and cannot fail to exert a good deal of weight in determining the issues of the campaign.

EDWARD A. POLLARD, the Southern historian of the "Lost Cause," has just issued a political pamphlet in which he glowingly sets forth the claims of Mr. GREELEY upon the Democracy, North and South. The author very truly says that "the Democratic party, to support Mr. GREELEY for President, is not asked to give up any of the opinions which distinguished it as a party, and which may be necessary to maintain its organization and principles. It is a portion of the Republican party that has come to them, not they who have gone to the Republican party." This writer considers the Cincinnati movement to be as unconditional a surrender as was LEE's submission at Appomattox. Mr. POLLARD is supposed to know a good deal about Lost Causes, and hence should make quite a valuable auxiliary to the coalition.

In answer to a recent article in the Philadelphia *Press*, stating that three-fourths of the Republican newspapers of the State ignore our candidate for Governor, and that there is a growing dissatisfaction with the ticket among the people, a correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin* shows that of the one hundred and seventy-five Republican journals in the State, nearly all have hoisted the name of General HARTRANFT, in connection with the whole State ticket, at their head; the Philadelphia *Press*, Lancaster *Express*, and a few insignificant papers of small circulation and influence, whose combined opposition probably will not affect more than five hundred votes, being the only exceptions. The *Bulletin* editorially states its belief that the real reason of Col. FORNEY's otherwise inexplicable course is to be found in connection with the EVANS war claims, and says "we express this opinion, regretfully, and after a fruitless search in all other directions for a satisfactory answer to the questions so frequently asked concerning this subject."

THE Chicago *Tribune* appears to think that because the Philadelphia nominations have aroused "nothing but negro enthusiasm" in the South, their claims for respect in that section of the country are very slight and meagre. At least it quotes with evident satisfaction the opinion of an intensely pro-southern New Orleans paper to that effect. It should be remembered, however, that the successes of the Union armies during the war were hailed in the same quarter with "nothing but negro enthusiasm," and that the same classes which, it is now averred, look upon the nomination of Mr. GREELEY as "the honest harbinger of political redemption," went into oratorios of thanksgiving over every repulse to the national cause. Strange that the *Tribune* should be found quoting approvingly the views of one of the chief upholders of the rebellion, and sneering at the honest "enthusiasm" of those whom its new friends and allies hold in detestation, only because of their faithfulness to the great party which gave them liberty, and affirms the perpetuity of the indivisible Republic.

THE opinion expressed by us a few days ago that the opposition would probably devote even more energy and effort to secure the election of Democratic Congressmen and State representatives than of the candidates placed in nomination by the Baltimore Convention, receives corroboration from the tone of a number of Democratic journals with respect to the same matter. A leading Democratic GREELEY paper reasons, and thinks that coalitionists throughout the country should also reason, that from a hundred to a hundred and fifty anti administration Representatives in the elections to the next Congress can be depended forth; and it points out that the Senate, which now numbers seventeen Democrats and eight or nine Liberal Republicans, needs only a gain of twelve to give the anti-administration element a majority. "When Congress is ours," it says, "we have control of the Government," and therefore urges that special attention be paid to carrying Congressional and local districts. The opposition journals are in error in evident that some of the hottest work of the campaign is to be done in this part of the political field, and we therefore reiterate the counsel we recently gave, that from this time forward until the close of the struggle our friends in the various States omit no effort to keep the movement of their local canvas fully abreast with the progress of the national campaign.

In the course of some observations concerning the COMMERCIAL'S late remarks on the Democratic outcry against the supplemental enforcement act, the *Post* says that "powers are now used by Congress and the President which, had they been claimed twenty-five years ago, would have produced a perfect whirlwind of indignation." Not to enter upon a discussion as to the right of the sovereign people to confer whatever "powers" on Congress and the Executive they see fit, within the limitations of the Constitution, to do, it is perhaps a sufficient answer to the above to suggest that the Democratic party has itself chiefly to thank for whatever changes, unpleasant to it, have been effected in the conduct and policy of the Government since the period mentioned. The Bourbons of humanity always make each successive advance in civilization more thorough, through their stolid opposition to every healthful movement and evolution of the age. A good many memorable events have transpired within the past twenty-five years, but the *Post* seems wholly to ignore the fact that we have had a civil war, followed by the emancipation and enfranchisement of a race, and that the party of whose principles it is an exponent set itself over in square and inflexible opposition to every mcrating and lifting step which the altered circumstances of the times demanded. And yet it is likely that after the deluge the face of the earth was somewhat changed.

READERS may be interested in knowing that whatever gratification or advantage accrues to Boston or the United States, from the presence of the *Kaiser Franz Gardemusik corps* at the great jubilee festival they owe to Prince BISMARCK. The great GILMORE naturally first applied to War Minister VON ROON for the use of the corps, but he positively declined to grant the petition on the ground that the military class would be degraded by participation in any such colossal money speculation. Then BISMARCK took the matter in hand, and seems to have had no great difficulty in getting the consent of the Emperor and some leading authorities of the War Department. In the selection of a leader for the band the Royal Music Director, HERMAN SARO, was preferred, and as his qualifications as a musical-ability, Orpheus SCHARFE, Mr. SARO receives $500, Mr. SCHARFE $400, and each of the musicians $200, with free passage, free commons in America, and a proportionate share in the gross proceeds of a monster concert to be given as a benefit. One half of their wages was paid in advance. Less interest, however, attaches to these small details than to the main fact, that a Power so long and absolutely controlled by Red Tape and old traditions as the Prussian War office, entered into such a transaction with our great GILMORE. It is surely a striking illustration of Prince BISMARCK's civil mindedness and of the German Emperor's good nature.

LATE letters from Brazil report two or three subjects of some little popular excitement in DON PEDRO's empire. The King, the Emperor has added vastly to his popularity by abolishing the custom of hand-kissing as an expression of homage to himself. It will be remembered that when in Europe last year, DON PEDRO gave great satisfaction to the Liberals everywhere by his exceedingly plain, republican manners, and freedom from pomp and pretension. His subjects of the Liberal persuasion seem, therefore, not a little surprised that one of his first acts on returning home was to appoint a reception at which his hand would be presented for the customary salutation. It was the last time, as in consequence, it should seem, of the dissatisfaction caused by the ceremony, DON PEDRO has formally abolished the fashion forever by edict. Another subject of agitation has been the act of the Bishop of Rio in depriving one of his priests of the prerogatives of preaching and hearing confessions, by way of punishment for participating in a Masonic celebration. As the celebration was in honor of the present Prime Minister of the Empire, the act of the Bishop shows that ecclesiastical dignitaries are as bold and uncompromising in asserting the authority of their church in Brazil as they are in Germany. Finally, we learn that the Brazilians consider the late act of the American Senate equivalent to a gift of ten millions of dollars a year to the coffee-planters of that part of the world.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

Of the many conventions past and to come which are receiving the notice of the press and the public, perhaps no one is more worthy of general attention than the Brewers' Congress which lately held its sessions in New York. No matter whether the regular business of its members be looked upon with partiality or with prejudice, the mere amount of money invested in it, the sum of its contributions to the national revenue, and the influence for evil or good of its manufacture upon individuals, families, and society combine to give interest and importance to the proceedings of the Congress.

Its members, with good reason, appeared much pleased with the prospects of their trade, being able to show that the production and consumption of malt liquors are rapidly increasing in the United States. It was stated that the amount of revenue accruing from it to the Government had increased from one million five hundred thousand dollars in 1863, to six millions in 1870, and to nearly eight millions in 1871, "a sign that the time is not far away when the brewers shall be in a condition to pay by much the larger part of the money needed for the current expenses of this great republic." It was stated that the number of breweries in the country exceeds three thousand that the capital employed in the business exceeds a hundred millions of dollars, and that last year about twenty-three millions of bushels of barley, and as many pounds of hops were used in the manufacture. As over a million nine hundred thousand acres of land were cultivated for the production of these articles, one sees in a clear light the relation of the business to the agricultural interest as well as to the market of labor. At first chiefly produced and consumed by Germans and Englishmen, beer is now, it is asserted, so extensively used by Americans, of whatever origin, that it may fairly be called the national beverage. With increase of use and through rivalry in its production, the quality of the article has been so much improved, that wherever one goes throughout the country, one finds no difficulty in procuring American beer ranking in excellence with almost the best of European. Indeed, the great chemist, LIEBIG, an unquestionable authority, lately declared, on what, no doubt, seemed to him sufficient evidence, that the Americans had improved upon the German article.

Some readers of the proceedings of the Congress may have been surprised at the high ground occupied by its members as regards the ethical and æsthetical relations of the manufacture in which they are engaged. Those, however, who know that a large majority of them are Germans, will not doubt about the sincerity or depth of conviction with which they magnify their calling. To confound the strong terms in which they commend the manifold virtues of beer, and repel the insulting accusations of its enemies, with the parrot-like puffs of the over-eager tradesman, would be grossly unfair. They feel that they have been forced to assume the defensive, and that, in vindicating their vocation as a manufacture, they are vindicating their own characters from unjust reproach. And not only their own character as the makers of an article alleged to be mischievous, but the repute of almost the entire German nationality is interested in the defense. In Germany all drink beer; kings and peasantry, and all intermediate classes use it habitually without the slightest misgiving as to its effects for physical or moral evil. Illustrious scholars, eminent theologians, the most devout Christians, in all which characters the land abounds, there is not one of them who could be made to believe, that the drinking of beer involves any, even the least harm or peril for either body or soul. Scores of sound Calvinistic and other American clergymen are able to tell with what delight they have listened, evening after evening, to renowned Dr. THOLUCK, Halle, gathering around him students and friends, he sipped lager and refuted the latest phase of rationalism, or expounded in eloquent words the characteristics of the apostle JOHN.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as some Americans do, that our German fellow citizens are not interested in the subject of temperance. That they are, upon the whole, a temperate class, can not be denied; but the very fact that their American posterity shall resemble them in this respect. But they look neither to Temperance societies nor to prohibitory legislation as the means of rescuing their children from the dangers of dissipation by which they are encompassed in this country. The former resource seems to them futile and unworthy of a rational man; the latter as tending to tyrannical and unworthy of a freeman. Believing that people in every country will use stimulants of one kind or another, and that there is something in the American climate which intensifies the craving for such gratification, they see in the general use of weak wines and especially of beer the only available material to safeguard against intemperance. As alleged at the Brewers' Congress the other day, beer is thought preferable to wine as being less drying in its effects on the system and less injurious to the nerves. It is always a tonic and affords nourishment, while the sugar and gluten of its composition modifies and mitigates the effect of the alcohol with which these substances are combined. Hence in claiming to be public benefactors as regards temperance, to the cause of temperance rightly understood, the brewers made no claim which will not be allowed by the great German population of the country.

An interesting feature of the proceedings of the Congress was the measures taken to distinguish and separate the manufacture of malt liquors from the manufacture of stronger drinks. Hitherto the two lines of business have been classed together by the revenue laws of the Government, and there can be no doubt that in the popular mind they are so confounded that much of the odium justly attached to the making and selling of whisky is transferred to the making and selling of less injurious articles. By the failure to recognize and act upon the distinction the Germans especially have everywhere placed themselves in a false position. In fact, they are defenders of the right to sell and drink weak beer and light wines, whereas they seem to be the champions of rum sellers and grog shops in general. According to an illustration of the New York *Staatszeitung*, admirers of healthy young BACCHUS and grave GAMBRINUS, they permit themselves to be regarded as the devoted subjects of KING ALCOHOL. One cannot but hope, that in justice to themselves the American Germans may generally and speedily have the suggestion of the Brewers' Congress, and so define their position as completely to correct the popular impression as to their opinions. Let them make the public understand that they look upon the beer interest and the whisky interest as not only distinct but as antagonistic things, and they will early accomplish much towards securing a candid hearing for their method of arresting and preventing intemperance.

THE ONLY HOPE OF DEFEATING GRANT.

The opponents of GRANT everywhere are bragging that he is bound to be beaten because Pennsylvania, as they say, is sure to go Democratic in October. From New Orleans to Maine this is their boast. Here is the pivot on which all their expectations hang. FORNEY need not declare openly against GRANT so long as he labors to give the State to the Democrats in October. No amount of professions will save him from the imputation of bad faith. Nor will GRANT Republicans assist him in carrying out his scheme. Giving the State to the Democrats in October to take it from them in November is a system of tactics which can mean nothing else than the certain defeat of GRANT. Not Pennsylvania alone would be lost, but the effect of our defeat here would be disastrous in half a dozen dozen doubtful States. *If GRANT is to be elected Pennsylvania must be Republican in October.* The Democrats know this. FORNEY is well aware of it. Laboring together to give the State to the Democrats in October they are united in the common cause of defeating GRANT. No one desiring the success of GRANT can consistently vote for BUCKALEW. When was there ever a victory won by surrendering to the enemy? All experience shows that Pennsylvania must be carried in October to ensure the victory in November. Let no Republican be deluded into any other belief.

THE Prince of Wales is again in the hottest of hot water. Returning from Italy and spending a few days in Paris, Wales found himself, it seems, wholly unable to resist the fascinations which proved fatal to his reputation some years ago, and millions of tongues are wagging over his relapse. After a railway journey of seventeen hours from Geneva to Paris, the uninteresting invalid, instead of going to bed, as he ought in common decency to have done, went to see an indecent piece performed in one of the most indecent theaters of that wicked city. This would have been bad by itself and the occasion of much scandal; but, the very next evening he took his wife to witness a still more indecent performance in a still more indecent place. And so on and so on, while they remained in Paris. To intensify the general horror and disgust excited by Wales's conduct, the correspondents are careful to report that the places of amusement thus assiduously patronized by the Prince, are places to which no French gentleman even pretending to respectability, ever goes and much less takes his wife. This royal scandal may to some seem unworthy of mention or thought, especially at our distance from the scene. Really as a part of the chronicle of the time it is about as important as anything that has lately attracted the attention of the world. Such behavior cannot be insignificant or without consequences in the heir apparent of the British crown, whose recovery from a dangerous sickness, only a few weeks ago was the occasion of the thanksgiving services which all remember. It is impossible not to reflect that those demonstrations of vehement loyalty were largely an expression or hopes founded on the probable effects of the Prince's recent peril upon his character, and that the stories of misconduct which Americans read almost with indifference convey bitter disappointment and blight to all such illusions. WALES is no longer a boy or even a very young man, and by his lapse into the old evil ways he has probably revived all the odium which his illness had effaced, and confirmed his reputation as a reprobate for whose reformation it would be folly to hope.

THE Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* treats lightly the suggestion of an English-American journal, that the defensive power of Germany is seriously endangered by emigration. It says that within the last twenty-five years Germany has perhaps given to foreign countries a million of men capable of bearing arms, not only without any interference with her defensive national strength, but considerably to the enhancement of the same. The withdrawal through emigration is, it seems, fully compensated by the natural increase of the population, "for," the *Volksblatt* says, "in Germany fortunately the fashion of infanticide does not yet prevail as it does among the native-born population of a certain other land." No doubt our contemporary alludes to our North American aborigines, some of whose tribes are undoubtedly addicted to the horrible custom of destroying their female children in infancy. Or, the allusion may possibly be to the Raipoots of India, to whom daughters prove a most oppressive burden, as the custom of their caste makes it necessary to portion each of them as a preliminary condition to marriage. In either case the allusion seems somewhat obscure. With reference to the burden of the paragraph, the denial of the weakening of Germany through emigration, it may be correct enough as regards the actual condition of the country. Certainly it has not yet been fatally or seriously weakened by the withdrawal of its population. It is, however, equally certain that leading German politicians, if the press justly represents them, are not a little concerned in view of the increasing tendency of the people to seek homes in other countries. And not only the press, but the steps proposed or actually taken in high quarters to arrest the tide of emigration, unmistakably evince the anxiety with which it is regarded by German statesmen. We need hardly say that in no civilized country whatever interferes with the general prosperity lessens its powers of defense.

THE heavy desertions from British vessels in United States ports are engrossing considerable attention at the hands of English publicists and legislators. Reports to Parliament from a great number of British Consuls stationed at American ports trace the causes of misconduct and desertion to the fact that, as things at present stand, the Consul has no power to arrest and imprison deserters. The suggestion is made that the two countries should hold a consular convention for the adoption of provisions with reference to these matters, as has been done by the United States with France, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and some other European countries, whose consular agents possess a special jurisdiction which enables them to deal independently with all cases of desertion and its subversion, and to imprison or otherwise punish offenders. It is hinted in some of the British shipping journals that the government of Great Britain will presently make overtures to this country for the formation of a treaty to enlarge the authority of English consuls in this respect. It is hardly probable, however, that the project will be entertained until it is seen what success attends the present movement with regard to the Alabama claims. Her general mode of procedure under the Washington treaty has not been calculated to inspire the people of this country with the highest opinion of her ingenuousness and sincerity, and it will be well to await a final disposition of pending treaties between the two governments before venturing on the formation of any others, however desirable they may be.

IT is to be hoped that the fortuitous concourse of political atoms known as the opposition, may presently arrive at some definite understanding concerning the character and capacity of their candidate for Governor. Time, it appears, is to be made the sole test of fitness for membership and fellowship among the various factions and clans. According to some orators and organs, the Executive is a mere puppet, without brain or will of his own, while according to others he is a cross between the worst qualities of CROMWELL and BLUEBEARD, with a dash of JACK SHEPPARD and BENJAMIN in delectable composition. As we indicated a few days ago, it is every way desirable that, if the campaign of the coalitionists is to be conducted on a basis of misrepresentation and falsehood, there should at least be a counterfeit semblance of sincerity and truth. This is not possible, however, unless an agreement is first had among themselves as to what kind of slander shall and what shall not be employed. They will never succeed in making the worse appear the better reason, or in deluding the people into the acceptance of fabrication for fact, unless some sort of consistency of untruth is observed at the outset. Even coiners of spurious coin cast their wares with reference to this principle. If the Executive is to be attacked on the ground of imbecility and tyranny, well and good; or if on that of imbecility and impotence, well and good also—the people will know how to respond to either mode of assault; but don't, for goodness sake, go into battle without some sort of a preconcerted plan. Defeat is, of course, inevitable; but pray avoid making yourselves ridiculous.

What Are Honest Men to Do?

The current number of the *Nation*, under the title "Grant, Greeley and Adams," contains an examination of the Presidential question, wherein the opinion is expressed that with Adams instead of Greeley as the opponent of Grant, a considerable part of the non-partisan voters who can never vote for Greeley, would have had a candidate who would have challenged their support. As things are and are likely to be, the question, "What are honest men to do now?" is asked and answered as follows:

"What are honest men to do now? Well, if there is nothing else offered, if the Democratic Convention commits the absurdity of making "the old white hat" as its standard at Baltimore, the only way for Republicans of our way of thinking to do is to choose the less of two evils, and vote for General Grant. We expect no improvement in the administration from him; we do not look at his hands for the removal of any of those existing abuses; we know of no answer to any of the weighty and reasonable objections made to his administration; but we do know, as near as may be, what he will do; we know at least the worst he will do. The probabilities are that, the temptations connected with renomination over, he will on many points change for the better. Moreover—and this is the most important of all—if he is re-elected, there will be no general re-distribution of offices and no financial disturbance. What Greeley will do, and what the mobs of creation would lead to Washington would do, nobody knows."

THE *Trendenblatt*, an Austrian journal, says that the recent visit of Prince Humbert, and his wife, of Italy, to the Court of Berlin, whither they went to associate the opposite of god-father and god-mother to the young child of the Prince Royal of Prussia, is to be regarded as evidence of an intimate alliance between Italy and Germany against the Pope of Rome. In view of the fact that the struggle between the governments of both countries against the Papacy continues with increased vigor, this is not improbable. BISMARCK's measure against the Jesuits, which passed to its third reading a day or two ago, and which is certain to become a law, may be taken as evidence that Germany sympathizes with Italy in its resistance. It is likely, too, that the known disfavor with which France regards Italian unity, may have had something to do with the understanding which is said to exist between the two governments of Victor Emanuel and the Emperor William. It is not at all impossible that in the near future the friendship of Italy may be as indispensable to Germany as the good will of the latter is now to the former, and Bismarck is by no means the man to neglect any precautions that may conduce to the safety and advantage of his country now or hereafter. The statement in question, has therefore, in all likelihood, a considerable basis of truth.

JUST before adjournment the Senate of the United States decided that Senators are entitled to compensation from the beginning of the term for which they were elected, providing no legal predecessors have received salary for any part of it. The reason of the decision lies in the right of a State to be represented in the Senate at all times. There will doubtless be a number of claims of this kind before the Senate at its next session.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New York must look well to its canal system, or it will lose a very large and important trade. Canada proposes to enlarge the locks of the Welland Canal, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, so that vessels two hundred and forty feet in length and fifty feet wide, and drawing twelve feet of water, can pass directly from Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo or Cleveland to Montreal.

The reported wide-spread destruction of the evergreen family by the severe frosts of last winter fortunately turns out to be not true. It was but the foliage, the leaves in nearly every instance, that was hurt, and as they wither and fall and are swept away, the new growth appears.

A new method for preserving the leaves and tops of beet roots has recently been devised in France, by means of very dilute hydrochloric acid. The prepared nutriment is very palatable to cattle, and furnishes a cheap and valuable food. In view of the growing importance of beet culture in this country the discovery is of home importance.

There was the other day born to a South Carolina colored man and woman who have raised up a large family of dark children, a boy and girl, whose skin and complexion are perfectly white. Their hair is also of a white color, and somewhat curled, the eyes of reddish brown and the pupils of a pinkish color. The features are decidedly African.

Some wealthy philanthropist who knew what uphill work it must be to maintain a christian daily newspaper in New York among the *Suns* and the *Stars* has just given the *Witness* fifty thousand dollars. It was a good deed.

A number of Northern capitalists have purchased several miles of the gold region of Spottsylvania county, Va., and are having machinery made to get the gold of the sulphurets by a new process, recently discovered.

Connecticut proposes to repeal the bounty on foxes for the reason that the majority are believed to be killed in New York and in Massachusetts and then brought across the line. It is also stated that only young foxes are brought in for the bounty, the old ones being left unharmed so as to keep up the supply, and it is reported that a number of persons make it a business to raise foxes for the sake of the bounty. Evidently a foxy business.

Scotland has a newspaper which is printed on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow in a wagon belonging to the paper, which contains a printing machine, cases of type, and quick compositors. During the journey the edition for the provinces is worked off, with the addition of the news and telegrams received on the road.

A statistical chart of the exports and imports of Philadelphia for the last fifty-one years has just been compiled. The former total is $395,837,184; the latter, $615,044,389. Of the former $150,800,446, and of the latter, $135,325,389 have been exported and imported since 1861—showing an increment of almost $1,000,000 annually in the exports of the decade.

Long Branch is to have a genuine Cafe Francais this season. The proprietor will be an ex-Parisian, the waiters thoroughbred Frenchmen, and all the auxiliaries and paraphernalia "Frenchy."

A statute of Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, is proposed for Central Park, by several eminent New Yorkers, to be paid for in one dollar contributions from women who are "conversant with the benefits derived from the sewing machine." A far better plan would be for the sewing machine monopolists to pay it out of the enormous fortunes they have wrung from the said women.

An Indiana matron lately fled from her home, for the reason that she could no longer bear her husband's name, which is Hellish. Who can blame her?

A very different reception was accorded the British band which arrived in Boston on the 17th of June, 1872, than was given to the British band which landed in Charlestown the 17th of June 1775, though, in both cases, it will probably be remembered that six days' run in Boston is a warm reception.

The dramas of the "Long Strike," now being performed at Wallack's, New York, just now has so much interest for the public mind that numbers of strikers go to see how they look on the stage.

Last week a mad dog in New Jersey bit a number of turkeys, and the birds acted very strangely afterward, running wildly about the street, and otherwise appearing to be affected, but remaining sufficiently true to instinct to lay eggs as usual. The eggs are now in process of incubation, and the question is whether the little turkeys will have hereditary insanity.

The editor of the New York *Observer*, Dr. Prime, refers mournfully to the "heathenism" which has caused the opening of libraries and art-galleries on Sunday. Is it heathenism to prefer that the masses of our people should spend their one day of leisure in a library instead of a whisky-shop, and an art-gallery instead of a concert-saloon? The good Doctor has missed his aim and must re-prime.

The London *Saturday Review*, whose affection for the United States is wonderful, declares that under the transmuting power of climate, the people of this country are in course of assimilation in body and mind to the aboriginal inhabitants.

A new invention in the way of rolling stock, called the drover palace car, is now being used on some of the western roads. The sleeping apartment, occupying one-half of the car, is for the exclusive use of drovers in charge of stock. The other half is for the use of train men, and is furnished with a cupola or look-out, enabling train men or drovers to pass out readily, and giving them easy and safe access to any part of the train.

Nicaragua has a lake of mineral water, which is said not only to cure cutaneous diseases, but to take away all appetite for liquors.

The New York *Tribune* has a club of nearly one hundred subscribers in Greenville, South Carolina. A few years ago a single subscriber was clubbed nearly to death in the same town.

Syracuse, New York, rejoices in the possession of a young man who has a double voice. The effect of his singing is said to be wonderful. He should be engaged to speak and sing for the Liberal cause, at once.

Boston is beginning to import Japanese paper clothing. The paper from which the articles are made is wholly water proof, is thin and light, an overcoat weighing only two pounds. The goods are capable of being washed several times, and will last a number of months.

The judge of the municipal court in Boston has taken a new departure from the established custom in regard to liquor trials, and announced that hereafter the burden of proof would be on the defendant to show that he had not been convicted before in a liquor case.

The growing tendency of women to adopt grave pursuits is exemplified in a female sexton of a Chicago church, who does not consider herself unsexed on account of her occupation.

Sisal hemp, having been found to constitute an excellent material for paper, is being gathered and shipped in large quantities from the sea islands of Florida.

A Western woman has invented a species of field gun, which is represented as being more destructive than any weapon of the kind out. The barrel has a series of grooves and tongues.

Prices are not always lowest when supplies are most plentiful. The cost of gas was reduced in Washington immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

One of the most valuable achievements of the new Chicago is that of comfortable street cars. They are open and airy, and furnished with double cane seated chairs where everybody knows how much space he is entitled to. A very small fire in some other cities would possibly be not amiss, if it were certain that a similar improvement would follow.

The classic little Capital of Switzerland has bedecked itself with flags, in honor of the august feast of Ambition.

The manufacturers of Newark, New Jersey, are to have an Industrial Exhibition, beginning on the 20th of next August and continuing for several weeks. That city is itself a most wonderful monument to the manufacturing enterprise of our country. The proposed exhibition will, therefore, be of great public value and interest.

A Boston marble firm employs sixty workmen in Carrara, Italy, and is perfectly willing its American hands should strike, because it can get its work done cheaper abroad. Their house workmen are them marble-hearted.

Interesting geographical discoveries have been made in Central Asia by a native soldier in the British East Indian army. He was trained as an explorer by the officers of the great trigonometrical survey of India, who taught him how to make scientific measurements whereby to ascertain the latitue, longitude, and height above the level of the sea, of the localities which he visited.

The Farragut monument is to be thrown open to competition. This is a step in the right direction, and will give general satisfaction to the artistic world. It only remains for the proper authorities to issue circulars giving full information about the conditions of competition. The sum voted for the erection of the memorial is twenty thousand dollars.

PERSONAL.

Frederick Hudson, now residing upon his farm at Concord, Mass., for many years identified with the *Herald* as its managing editor, has written a very full history of journalism in the United States, which is about to be published.

Bayard Taylor is about to leave for Europe, intending to make a sojourn of several years in Germany. He has a number of literary projects in hand, which, he thinks, can be more successfully carried out in the learned centres of the Continent than here, one among them being the history of Germany, with maps and numerous illustrations, designed for schools.

Every one who knows him will be pleased to hear that Hon. S. S. Cox is so much improved as to be able to ride out every pleasant day. He expects to leave Washington for his home during the present week.

Sidney H. Gay, formerly of the New York *Tribune* and more recently of the Chicago press, has returned to New York to reside. He is vigorously opposed to Mr. Greeley's nomination. In which relation it may be noted that Vice President COLFAX is mentioned in connection with the future editorial management of the *Tribune*, assuming that any change should take place.

The theater at Stratford-on-Avon has just been torn down, in order to restore the great garden of Shakespeare to its original form and size. The whole plat of ground once occupied by the great poet has been purchased for the people, and the gardens of Shakspeare will become public property. The house which Shakspeare bought, and in which he passed the last years of his life, was pulled down about a century ago, and only the foundations remain.

The following good story, not before related, is told of ex-Secretary Seward, when a Senator from New York, and Robert Toombs. Toombs having made a speech in the Senate brimming with abuse of Mr. Seward, the latter, at its conclusion, walked straight from his desk toward the enraged Southerner. It was noticed that his right hand was underneath the rear pocket of his coat. There was an apprehension that he was concealing a pistol, and Mr. Toombs' friends crowded around him. When Mr. Seward reached him, he drew out his hand, and opening his snuff-box politely invited his adversary to take a pinch of snuff. "My God," said Mr. Toombs, "Mr. Seward, have you no feelings?" "Take a pinch of snuff, it will soothe your agitation." He then returned to his seat, and without any allusion to Mr Toombs or his speech, made an able argument in favor of his measure, which was carried.

The friends of the late General Anderson endeavored to secure for his widow a pension of $50, and House passed a bill granting it. The Senate was not willing to thus make an extraordinary case, but passed a bill, in which the House concurred, paying Mrs. Anderson $10,000.

Stonewall Jackson's horse has been chosen for the model of the bronze beast which is to support the figure of General Scott, in Brown's equestrian statue of the veteran hero, about to be cast from Mexican cannon and set up in Washington.

Mr. Young, chief of the bureau of statistics, delegate of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, sailed from New York the other day. It is the intention of Dr. Young to employ his leisure time in visiting the manufacturing towns of England, Wales, Scotland, Belgium, Germany and part of France, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the labor market, in addition with those of the United States. He proposes to ascertain the rates of wages, hours of labor, retail prices of the principal articles of subsistence, cost of housing, and many other statistical facts pertaining to labor as will enable him to prepare, on his return, a statement showing the relative cost and condition of labor in Europe and the United States.

Upon the second anniversary of the death of Charles Dickens Boffin's Bower, the establishment opened for the benefit of the working girls of Boston, was the scene of memorial exercises, and the occasion described as a most touching and interesting one.

Dwight Root, stage driver on the route from Pavillion to Warsaw, New York, lately died. His disconsolate widow not being able to find a purchaser of his contract, got down to the root of the difficulty by herself mounting the box, and driving the old route through to the admiration of the public and the satisfaction of the purchasers.

The following story is related of Captain Colvocoresses, who was recently murdered in such a mysterious manner in Connecticut: During the war he had command of the corvette St. Mary's, and was lying at Valparaiso, Chili, when a powerful Spanish squadron was threatening it. One morning he sailed into the harbor between the Spanish fleet and the city, and was informed by the Spanish admiral that he intended to bombard the city, and unless he moved his vessel the Spaniards would not be responsible for the consequences. This roused the ire of the Greek, and he hastened to inform the Spanish commander in reply to that was a model of explicitness and force, that the St. Mary's was anchored to his perfect satisfaction, and if he opened fire on her she was, and added further: "In the event of a bombardment of the city, I beg of you, sir, to have a care that none of your shot touch the land, for I will hold you personally responsible." Aware of the weakness of my corvette in comparison with the powerful squadron of her most formidable enemy, I had chosen the port, but I beg, sir, to remind you that the flag that floats at her peak represents three thousand guns on the sea." The Chilenos attributed the luminous line of Don Carlos's long time afterward to his refusal, and whenever he appeared on shore made the hills ring with the vivas for the "brave American."

Two members of the Shaker community at Watervliet, Ohio, were married on Thursday last week. The bridegroom is about forty years old, and has been a member of the society nearly thirty years. The bride is about thirty. The former said that he had faithfully endeavored to live up to the rules of the order and live up to its doctrines and belief, but that now, convinced that their mode of life is unnatural, he is resolved to follow it no more.

Representative Wall, of Florida, is authority for the statement that, on Saturday last, Sumner told a large number of colored delegates and others who waited on him, that he would not oppose any bill which Mr. Wilson's name was placed. Doubtful.

The English literary and scientific world is just now a good deal exercised with a little bit of domestic romance. A gentleman well known in the world of letters and practical science, who during the last administration received a permanent appointment under which he has lately taken to himself a wife in the person of (to use his own language) "a blue eyed peasant girl." He writes to his friends that he is quite happy in the change, and that her chief accomplishment is bird's nesting and climbing up apple trees. He has gone abroad with his wife, and means to educate her, believing fully that she is a born lady.

Pope Pius IX. attained the twenty-sixth year of his Pontificate last Sunday. He succeeded Pope Gregory XVI. on June 16, 1846, and was crowned on the 21st of the same month. Thousands of persons, representing all the nations of the earth, presented themselves at the Vatican and congratulated him on the enjoyment of the anniversary.

A large party of tourists from Austria has just arrived in New York. It includes the Count de Festetits, a near relative of Prince Metternich, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, and other noblemen desirous of studying our industrial institutions for the purpose of the forthcoming Vienna Industrial Exhibition. They are now in attendance at the Boston musical festival.

The Japanese Government has engaged Mr. Henry M. Smith, a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York, to open a coal mine and erect a blast furnace in Japan.

The Hassler expedition has reached Valparaiso, and has begun to explore the waters of the Pacific. Prof. Agassiz and his assistants have secured many new scientific treasures; and his visit to the well-worn, familiar coast of Peru has already given it a new and strange interest.

One of the most beautiful and successful philanthropies in England, which, a year ago, grew out of the motherly, sheltering instinct of a warm-hearted Quakeress, whose whole life has been passed in helpful deeds of pity and love, is the establishment of a *creche*, or baby nursery, for the children of women who are compelled to work may leave their babies during the day, taking them home at night clean, happy and well fed. The children are not only looked after, but are taken into healthy surroundings and given companionship and amusement. No children could be better off. They are not in the mere charge of hired nurses, but are looked after with an ever-watchful charity. Mrs. Hilton, the originator of the plan and matron of the school, has surely taught ladies, in this country as well as in England, who want a charitable mission, where to find one. A cradle school in the neighborhood of every crowded street would soon tell on both the health and morals of the population. Such schools are now among the most pressing wants of the poorer classes, not only in Europe, but here in America.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Battle-Field Memorial association, at Gettysburg, Pa., recently, Gov. Geary presiding, a committee was appointed to invite submission of plans, specifications and proposals for the erection of such indications, obelisks or monuments intended to designate and explain the position and movement of corps, divisions and other important commands of the two armies during the battle of Gettysburg. These plans and proposals will be laid before the special meeting to be held on the 2d of July. Should they prove satisfactory this great commemorative work will be proceeded with to the extent of the different States appropriations, and application will then be made for additional States appropriations to complete the work. Governor Geary was re-elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors: General J. Watts De Peyster, of New York; Henry C. Cary and E. A. Souder, of Philadelphia; William M. Hersh, of Pittsburgh; A. O. Heister, of Harrisburg; H. N. McAllister, of Belfonte, and seven resident directors.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel R. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Pittsburgh Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 22, 1872.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15, 1872.

Below we give tabulated statement of the condition of the National Banks of Pittsburgh at the close of business hours on Monday, June 10.

With a capital and deposit line of eighteen millions, the loan account is up to sixteen millions. By comparison with the last statement, on April 19th, we find the proportion of loans to capital and deposits to be less than at that date.

The deposits have increased in the aggregate $1,683,000. The increase is most marked in the First National, which seems to distance all competitors, their line now being over two millions of dollars and over eight hundred thousand more than the Exchange, which comes second on the list. The most marked increase besides the above, being over one hundred thousand dollars in each case, is in the Citizen's, Tradesmen's and Farmer's. The earnings account moves up handsomely, notwithstanding large dividends have been paid in the interim.

The total reserve is $4,882,093, a large increase over the last statement, and largely above the twenty-five per cent. required by law. On the whole the statement is a favorable one, reflecting credit on the management, indicating a healthy and comfortable condition of the money market.

NAME	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	Loans.	Circulation.
First	$500,000	$500,000	$1,700,000	$1,200,000	$450,000
Second	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	450,000
Third	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Commercial	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Tradesmen's	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Farmers	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Citizens'	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Allegheny	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Exchange	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Mechanics'	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Manufacturers'	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Iron City	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Monongahela	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Merchants'	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Union	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Pittsburgh	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	450,000
Total	$8,000,000	$8,000,000	$12,700,000	$12,200,000	$7,200,000

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1872.

We quote the following financial summary from the official report of the condition of the savings banks of New York:

RESOURCES.	Jan. 1, 1871.	Jan. 1, 1872.
Bonds and mortgages	$ 78,181,642	$ 86,761,973
Stock investments, as per schedule	15,281,747	16,466,267
Amount loaned on public stocks	19,448,849	14,272,295
Amount loaned on stocks and bonds of private corporations	2,101,743	2,258,768
Amount loaned on personal security	632,516	1,367,145
Amount reported as invested in real estate	4,140,681	5,790,987
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies	12,813,377	13,322,194
Cash on hand, not deposited in banks	4,198,159	4,915,866
All other assets	2,676,532	3,836,473
Totals	$145,691,177	$283,687,946
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors	$230,749,468	$267,965,826
Other liabilities	14,941,709	15,721,120
Excess of assets over liabilities	14,146,883	14,738,497
Totals	$245,691,177	$283,687,946
STATISTICAL.		
Number of institutions reporting	136	147
Number of open accounts	712,109	776,700
Number of accounts opened during the last year	217,374	231,461
Number of accounts closed during the last year	151,250	161,284
Amount deposited, including interest credited, during the last year	$122,303,208	$177,039,013
Amount withdrawn, including interest credited, during the last year	128,945,716	152,956,498
Interest or profits received during the last year	14,313,632	16,849,911
Interest credited to depositors during the last year	12,148,985	13,744,144
Average of each deposit or account	171	144.92

The amount deposited in 147 banks is $190,783,157, an average of $824 26 to each of the accounts opened during the year. The average amount to the credit of each depositor is $344 92. The average of the amount withdrawn to each account closed is $948 36, and the average number of depositors in each bank is 5,283.

We find the assets consist of 34 per cent. bonds and mortgages, 17 per cent. United States bonds, 4 per cent. New York State bonds, 4 per cent. bonds of other States. The par value of stocks and loans held by the banks is estimated at $141,189,178.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	115
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	111½	112
New 5s	112½	112¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114¼	114¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
United Pacific Railroad	106
Central Pacific Railroad	97
Currency 6s	114¾

The whole market for stocks, gold and governments has declined with the absence from the street of leading operators. Erie especially rules weak and is now below the mark at which Drew made his famous short sale of 50,000 shares. At present figures he has a handsome profit in the transaction, as the sale was made at 55.

The decline in the price of the stock comes in the face of increased earnings.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 19, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton	75	74½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	74	74½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver	.....	36½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	67¾	68½	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½
Adams Express	.....	97	.....	96¾	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Express	96½	96¾	.....	96¾	.....	.....
American Express	.....	73¾	.....	73¾	.....	.....
United States Express	98	98	97	97	97	97
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	51½	52	51¾	53	53	53
Reading	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	.....	119¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pitts	91	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago and Northwest	70¾	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¾
Do. preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Do. preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Wabash	.....	73¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	117	.....	116	.....	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	119¾	.....	119	.....	.....
Nersey Central	.....	97	.....	97	.....	.....
Union Pacific	37	37	37½	37	37	37

—The following is the official return of estimated weekly earnings beginning April 1, 1872, of the Erie Railway Company:

	1872.	1871.
For week ending June 17	$365,991	$345,806
Previously reported	2,325,809	2,699,337
Total earnings since April 1	$3,691,800	$3,043,133
Increase for week	20,185	
Increase for nine weeks	648,667	
The earnings of the Del., Lack. and Mountain Railroad for the first week in June were:		$48,411 00
1872	39,299 41	
1871		
Increase (1872)	$18,120 59	

The estimated earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad during May, 1872, were $212,939 against corrected earnings of $734,456 during the corresponding month last year.

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn. Central	59¾
Phila. and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	46¾
Cata Iowa	46¾
Cork & Alley R. R.	40½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¼
North Penn'a R. R.	51
United Cos. N. J.	128½
Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15¾
Reading	60¾

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 13.—The market remains firm. Advices from the growing sections of this State represent lice as having appeared in numerous localities. Sales about 60 bales 1871's at 60a75c; and 100 bales 1870's at 20a50c.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	327
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	718
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	97,335
Total receipts for same period in 1870	84,680
Total receipts for same period in 1869	99,136
Total exports since September 1, 1871	4,519
Exports for the week	1,000
Total imports since September 1, 1871	4,661

Hop Prospects.—The reports which come from reliable sources from different counties, comprising the hop district of this State, are not encouraging for a good crop. The reports of the damaging from Franklin county, where the vine has been to a great extent destroyed by the "borer." The growth of vine has been very rapid the past ten day, yet about every letter says: "Expect less hops than last year."—*Cooperstown Journal*.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending June 20.

Georges Codfish—In light receipt; sat sales at $5¾ per qtl.

Mackerel—There have been six arrivals from the South the past week, the vessels averaging 100 fares. Sales large and medium 8s at $7a8 per bbl.

Fresh Halibut—In very light receipt the past week, and prices have improved. Sales last sales of Bank white at 8½a9c per swt, grey $3a4.

Smoked 10c—8½c @ lb.

Oil—Market a little dull, and prices have declined. We quote last sales of cod at 60c @ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake more active at 23½a24c; cake. Iron—Scotch pig in moderate request at $47 cash; American firmer, advancing to $75a85; refined English and American bar steady at $105. Russia sheet quiet at 18½c, gold. Nails firm; cut $5 75; clinch $7 25a7 75.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—We made brief mention of the fact yesterday that the "grain corner" had given way, and that wheat had dropped 5c @ bushel and oats 10c. Notwithstanding this there seems to be little disposition on the part of holders here to "unload" at present, as they are laboring under the impression that prices here will not be effected by the spasmodic reduction in Chicago. However, some dealers look for matters from a different stand point, and are of the opinion that the top of the market has been reached, and that a reaction is bound to take place. Butter is a drag in the market. Eggs are a little firmer, but dull sale. Generally speaking the market was uniform, and trade is reported fair.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two days:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,753	6,101	9,854
Apples, bbls	137	91	228
Cheese, boxes	900	1,111	2,029
Corn, sacks	9,795	4,051	13,846
Wheat, sacks	2,929	2,970	5,899
Barley, sacks	175	1,154	3,329
Rye, sacks	1,122	739	1,861
Oats, sacks	14,491	11,361	25,852
Butter, packages	300	381	681
Butter, pieces	.....	.....	.....
Bacon, tierces	635	472	1,107

The vegetable market is fully supplied. Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in assnal way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4@ cent., 4¾c; refined, 5@ cents, 6¼c; pearl ash, 5c; 8 bbls, 3½c @ lb; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c @ lb.

APPLES—Old are about out of market; new $4a5 @ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair to prime 65a70c @ gallon; choice, 75a80c.

BUTTER—Receipts 31 packages. We quote: good packed at 16a18c; choice roll 18a20c @ lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 5a5c lb.

BEANS—There is a good local demand. We note sales at $2 70a3 00a3 20 @ bushel.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—We quote the Banner Baking Powder in 5 lb cans (per doz) $1 75; 1 lb do $2 25; 1 lb do $6 00; 5 lb do $30 00; 10 lb boxes @ 20c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, tierces, 103, The demand continues active, and although the late advance is fully maintained. We quote as follows: Sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 6c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 8¾c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11¼c; dried beef, 12c; hams, tierce pork $14 50; lard in tierce 9¼c; do hf bbl 10¼c; do kegs 10¾c. Receipts, bacon tierces 31c.

BUTTER—Receipts 106 bbls. Prices, as unchanged. Dairy 11a12c; Factory 13a14c; Goshen 14a15c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams Sa9c @ lb; clear sides 6a6½c @ lb; shoulders 4½a5c @ lb; country lard 7¾a8c @ lb as per quality.

CANDLES, OIL—Round lots of standard brands are held at 19¾a20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 @ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Hancock $2 25; Cumberland plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $2 25 @ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lbs cans $6 00 as 50a7 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50 as 00 @ case as to brand. Sales fair favor of the brand.

CHARCOAL—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GROCERIES—There is less excitement in the sugar market to-day than yesterday, but prices are more firmly held over, and the tone generally is settled down in the conviction that sugars will not be any lower until after the close of the fruit season. As we generally give our reasons for the "faith that is in us," we will do so now. We believe that sugars cannot recede from present prices because: First, refined sugars, until the recent advance, have been sold for 2½c less than is now the case. Second, the prospect for a large demand for sugar is better than last year, as the crop of small fruit is larger than for many years; third, refined sugars have been sold up to present time at one cent per pound less than at the same time last year, although the price of refining @ ade is the same. Fourth, there is no accumulation of stock in the hands of the refiners, as is usual at this season of the year, consequently there will be no disposition to force sales. We regard the present position of sugar as a very strong one. Coffee continues to advance from day to day, and we wish our readers to take notice of our prediction that the advance in this article will be as sharp as that of sugar. Teas are very strong in price, and fully ten cents per lb higher in bond than they were a month ago. Following are the ruling rates of the market:

Coffee—Rio, choice, 26a26½c; prime 25a25½c; good 24¼c; fair 23c; Java, Mocha and Singapore, 30c; Laguayra, 1-lb packages, 29c; loose 28c; lower grades 22a26c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 14¼a14½c; Crushed 14¼a14½c; A no 12¾c; B do 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; Chesapeake extra C; 12½c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; CC 11c; Union yellow 10¾c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11½c; prime 10¾c; good to prime 10¼a10¾c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Lemon syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c; Launder 50c; common 35a45c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c; Rangoon, 8a8¾c; Patna, 8¾a9c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 20c; Singapore Pimento, 16c; Cassia 50c; cloves, 25c; nutmegs $1 25.

Rice—Sales are reported at $5 per dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 78a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c @ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,260 bbls. This late "drop" in the price of wheat in Chicago has not as yet influenced the price of flour in this market, but it is hard to tell what a day may bring forth. We quote as follows: Spring wheat $5 50a6 25 for low grades; winter wheat $6 00a9 75a10 00.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts since our last:

Wheat, sacks	161	Corn, sacks	340
Oats, sacks	1,200	Rye, sacks	118
Barley, sacks	129		

The late "topple" in prices in the West completely demoralizes the grain trade. Not that prices are much lower, but that holders seem "at sea," not knowing exactly what to do. The matter will be settled ere long, when all parties concerned will be glad to accept the situation with the best grace they can. The best prices that could be obtained to-day were as follows: Red winter wheat $1 85; white $1 90. Yellow corn, 60c; white 62c. Oats—Corn, yellow 63c; mixed 61c. Rye 90a95c. Barley nominal.

HAY—The supply is large and the market dull. We note sales of loads on the street at and from depot @ $22a25 @ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 65a70c @ lb for "Tis.

HUSKS—Prices have gone up. We quote as follows: Pa pared husks $100 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton. Demand fair.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra. Sperm quiet. Whale firmer for prime.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings @ 80a90 00; seconds @ 45 at 50; shorts @ 1 00a1 10; corn—prime yellow chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARREL—Iron hooped @ 75a7 00.

POULTRY—Sales by the coop at 75a85c @ pair.

POTATOES—Prices show a wide range, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PEA NUTS—La'ge sales at 8½c, with the usual advance for smaller quantities.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4½c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales from loads at 7½a8c @ lb.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 92a93 @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

REMARKS—The dullness before noticed continues; dealers are as wide apart in their views as ever. There does not seem to be any prospect of coming to terms. The result was we have no sales to report. The nominal rates are as follows:

CRUDE

Spot 10c; June 10c; July 10c; Parker's $3 85 per bbl. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The following are the asking rates for eastern delivery: Spot 22½c; June 22½c; July 23c; August 23½c. No sales.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is active with fair receipts, previous prices being maintained. We quote city brands at $1 82½a1 85; country brands a shade below these figures.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—*The World* says: The market was rather firm, with a slight advance in the upper road; on the lower road and in oil city prices were nominally the same. We quote the following sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$4 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 02½
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 05
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 05
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O	4 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, R. O., June	4 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., June	4 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., June	4 15
3,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 02½
500 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 12½
1,000 bbls Oil City, R. O., June	4 15
1,000 bbls Parker's, R. O., June	3 90
2,000 bbls Parker's, S. O., June	4 00

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½c; crude 12½c; cases 28c. Futures: June 22½c; July 22½a23½c.

ROUSSEVILLE, June 19.—Market quiet but holders are firm at $3 95; held at $4.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 19.—Market firm at $3 95 bbl; $4 asked.

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—Market firm; spot $4 08 bbl, $4 07½ asked.

OIL CITY, June 19.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower road $4 00a4 05; 47 gravity, at Oil City $4 15.

NEW YORK, June 19, closing of 18.—Crude in bulk is offered at easier figures, with a dull trade. We quote at 12½a13c. Refined is a little firmer, but parties refusing to sell at the prices noted below, but on the whole there is less strength to the market. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls on spot at 22½c, and 1,000 bbls for July at 23½c. We quote at about 23c for spot delivery. Philadelphia delivery the market is rather more in buyers favor, with a dull trade; we quote at 22½a22½c for June delivery: the sales embrace 1,000 bbls on spot on private terms.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKERS' LANDING, June 12.—Market quiet and firm at $3 90a3 95.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Refined 23c; crude in bulk 13c; market very quiet.

TIDIOUTE, June 19.—The market is quiet and firm at $3 75a3 75.

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—Spot $4 02½a4 05; regular and buyer June $4 00; market dull and heavy, with no disposition to operate.

ROUSSEVILLE, June 19.—Market quiet and a trifle weaker; we quote at $3 95.

OIL CITY, June 19.—Upper creek $4 05; lower creek $4 00;Oil City $4 15. Market quiet but firm.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,098, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,174, or 422 cars, against 241 last week. The market was active to-day at ½ to ¾c off. There was considerable blocking among a certain class of operators. The yards were full of stock. About 1,200 were disposed of. Sales of 310 Illinois steers at 1,073 lbs at $6 85; 346 Illinois steers of 1,109 to 1,495 lbs at $6 75; 419 Illinois steers of 1,093 to 1,295 lbs at $6a6 75; 61 Kentucky steers at 1,373 lbs at $6 15; 20 Indiana cows and heifers of 988 lbs at $5 62½. Sheep—Receipts May 20, 1872, 1,300, making the supply for the week 10,400, head against 8,400 last week. The market opened brisk and lively for Canada sheep and lambs, but the demand during this season from that quarter, at 9a10c for the latter, and 8½a9c from the former. Western sheep were heavy at 5a6¾c. A large number were held over from last week in the yards. Sales of 563 Ohio sheep of 93 lbs at 6¼c; 221 do 90 lbs at 6c; 320 do sheep of 125 lbs at $5 90; 118 Canada lambs of 64 lbs at 10c; 253 Canada lambs of 68 lbs at 9¾c; 1,140 lambs of 54 lbs at 9c. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,000, making the supply for the week 5,873 lbs against 11,100 last week. Prices rule at yesterday's rates; demand fair and the market favor of the buyer. Sales of 200 Illinois hogs at 250 lbs at $4 20; 141 fowa of 191 lbs at $4 30.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Cotton dull; low middling 24½c. Flour dull and lower; family $6 00a6 25. Wheat dull and declined; red $1 75a1 85. Corn quiet and unchanged at 51a52c. Rye dull and drooping at 80a82c. Oats dull and lower at 38a40c. Coffee quiet and unsettled; hardly anything doing. Sugar quiet and unsettled; hard 12½c. Eggs dull at 14c. Lard steady; prime kettle 10¾c. Mess pork dull and lower; sales regular at $12; city packed $14. Lard dull; summer 8½c; winter 9¾a9¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders sold at 4½c packed; held at 4¾c loose; sides 6a6¾c. Bacon quiet but firmer; shoulders 5¾c; sides, clear rib, 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Butter dull and unchanged. Grain quiet; nothing done in wheat; summer 85c; winter 95a$1 05. Bulk meats firm; changed; middlings held at 9¾c. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet; nothing done in wheat; corn 60c sacked; oats quiet; prime sacked 50c; rye quiet. Mess pork $12 cash. Bacon shoulders 6½c; sides, clear rib, 7½c; clear 7¾c, packed. Bulk shoulders 4¾c; sides, clear rib, 6¾a6¾c; clear 6¾a6¾. Hams, sugar cured, 11¾a12c. Lard 9¾a10c; order lots ¾c higher. Whisky steady at 94c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—With the exception of a few changes in drugs and chemicals, we have no reason to alter our figures. The market cannot be quoted active, though there is a large volume of business being transacted. But the "rush" of the spring trade is over, and the dull summer months are coming on space, when dullness will rule the market for the term. Below will be found the state of the market, as reported by reliable houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14	Idaho	13½c
Eagle	14	c Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	13½c	Magnolia	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Sprague's	11½@ c	Pacific's	11½@ c
Americus	11½@ c	Mourning	11½@ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c	Garner	11 @ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13¾
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c
Pacific	20c
Manchester	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33½c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28 c		

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	19½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	20¾
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23¾
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla bolt rope	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	19
American hackled hemp tarred rope	20
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	.....
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Housel ne, marline and hambroline	25 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	24 @30
Russia do do	.....
Italian do do	.....
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	90	$1 00
Proof rectified	100	1 00@1 05
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old	.....	2 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 3 years old	.....	2 75
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 4 years old	.....	3 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 5 years old	.....	4 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 2 years old	.....	3 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old	.....	4 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 3 years old	.....	4 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 3 years old	.....	5 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 4 years old	.....	5 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 4 years old	.....	6 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	.....	6 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 5 years old	.....	7 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 6 years old	.....	7 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 6 years old	.....	8 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 7 years old	.....	8 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 7 years old	.....	9 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 8 years old	.....	9 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 8 years old	.....	10 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 9 years old	.....	10 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 9 years old	.....	11 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 10 years old	.....	11 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 10 years old	.....	12 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 11 years old	.....	12 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 11 years old	.....	13 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 12 years old	.....	13 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 12 years old	.....	14 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 13 years old	.....	14 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 13 years old	.....	15 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 14 years old	.....	15 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 14 years old	.....	16 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 15 years old	.....	16 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 15 years old	.....	17 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 16 years old	.....	17 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 16 years old	.....	18 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 17 years old	.....	18 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 17 years old	.....	19 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 18 years old	.....	19 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 18 years old	.....	20 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 19 years old	.....	20 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 19 years old	.....	21 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 20 years old	.....	21 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 20 years old	.....	22 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 21 years old	.....	22 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 21 years old	.....	23 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 22 years old	.....	23 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 22 years old	.....	24 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 23 years old	.....	24 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 23 years old	.....	25 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 24 years old	.....	25 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 24 years old	.....	26 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 25 years old	.....	26 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 25 years old	.....	27 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 26 years old	.....	27 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 26 years old	.....	28 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 27 years old	.....	28 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 27 years old	.....	29 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 28 years old	.....	29 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 28 years old	.....	30 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 29 years old	.....	30 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 29 years old	.....	31 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 30 years old	.....	31 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 30 years old	.....	32 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 31 years old	.....	32 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 31 years old	.....	33 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 32 years old	.....	33 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 32 years old	.....	34 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 33 years old	.....	34 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 33 years old	.....	35 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 34 years old	.....	35 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 34 years old	.....	36 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 35 years old	.....	36 50
Pure Rye, "Golden

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE HON. JAMES L. GRAHAM has selected for conferees in the Twenty-third Congressional District Convention, JOHN W. CHALFANT, HUGH S. FLEMING and JOHN HEATH. The right to make the selection was conferred on Mr. GRAHAM by the Convention of the Allegheny portion of the District.

It is said that Senator Wilson, after spending a few days at his farm at Natick, will, at the solicitation of his friends, visit a number of States and make speeches. He may be expected in Pennsylvania, at an early day, and no where else will he have a more cordial welcome. Towards autumn he intends to visit the South, making a few speeches by the way.

NOTICES having appeared in the columns of the COMMERCIAL antagonistic to a portion of the Republican county ticket, it is proper to say that, through inadvertance in the business office, they were not, as they should have been, entitled "advertisement," by which light only should they be viewed. We have already given it as our opinion that the nominations were fairly made, and that the nominees are entitled to and will receive the support of the Republicans of Allegheny.

YERKES, the swindling Philadelphia broker, who is doing the State some service in the penitentiary, is an important personage to the Democrats just now, inasmuch as they have made him a witness against Gen. HARTRANFT. It must be a desperate case indeed when a candidate can be assailed only through affidavits by a penitentiary convict, made in the hope that he might thereby mitigate punishment for his own crimes. It would be interesting to know whether for this service there is existing an understanding that in case BUCKALEW is elected Governor YERKES shall be pardoned. To hold up the YERKES affidavits to sensible men is to offer them a gross insult. And yet it is the only resort the foes of Gen. HARTRANFT have in the present canvass.

OUTSIDE of this State the greatest card the Greeleyites have is that Pennsylvania is certain to go Democratic in October, and this, say they, will decide the Presidential election, for no President has yet been elected with Pennsylvania against his party in October. Now we can tell these sanguine calculators of chances that Pennsylvania will not go Democratic in October. A Democrat here was indulging in this sort of brag the other day: "I will put up money on it," said he. "That just suits me," responded a Republican, who occasionally supplements his income in this way; "how much money would you like to put up that HARTRANFT will not be elected?" The Democrat was less sanguine all at once, and finally concluded that he would not "put up" any money at all!

COL. A. K. MCCURE, in a card printed in the Philadelphia *Press*, denies the statement made in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that while the Convention was in session in Philadelphia he asserted that the *Press* would support GREELEY for President. He asserts, furthermore, that FORNEY endeavored to persuade him not to go to Cincinnati, but "await developments which he hoped would make the reunion of the Republicans possible." Col. MCCLURE does not say what the hoped-for "developments" were. In concluding he remarks that although he and Col. FORNEY have frequently differed in the past, they "have been friends—a title," Colonel MCCLURE pathetically remarks, "I value more and more, as time and perfidy leave their monuments behind me." We think we see the tearful two embracing—a spectacle calculated to melt the hearts of all true patriots!

THE editor of the Pittsburgh *Post* is free to admit that he has "come across quite a respectable number" of Democrats "who will vote for GRANT in case GREELEY is nominated at Baltimore." It is a well settled fact, that the number of Democrats hereabouts who will vote for GRANT in such an event is considerably in excess of the number of Republicans who will vote for GREELEY,—and we believe this is the general fact everywhere. If the editor of the *Post* were disposed to go further he would admit also that a great number of Democrats, seeing that their party was disbanded, would refuse to vote and let the election go by default. The sum and substance of our neighbor's belief, if he would only frankly declare it, must be that, with GREELEY as the Baltimore candidate, GRANT's election will be placed beyond a contingency. In fact he has been arguing this for the last two months.

THE result of the Geneva Conference, which assembled on Saturday, is very naturally awaited with great interest. The prevalent impression is that the arbitration will be adjourned until some fixed period a number of months hence. Our own government, it is said, has instructed its counsel not to oppose vigorously any request made to the arbitrators by the British government for such postponement. It is not considered that such a step would greatly affect the commercial and financial situation, or disturb the equilibrium of foreign exchange. Should the tribune be dissolved by the withdrawal of Great Britain from the arbitration, a considerable temporary derangement of exchange values might be expected, in view of our large foreign indebtedness and the heavy amounts of gold we should have to export, instead of the exportation of bonds, as at present.

THE rains of the past few weeks appear, from the tone of our Southern exchanges, to have benefited the crops of that section as greatly as they have done those of the West and North. The wheat harvest in Georgia, Alabama and Southern Tennessee is well under way, and it is said the yield will be considerably above the average. In Maryland and Virginia the same staple is heading and blooming finely, and although the season is backward by two or three weeks, it is expected that the recent seasonable rains and present auspicious weather will make the crop all that can be desired. Taking these States altogether, it is considered certain that they will raise a considerable heavier wheat crop than last year. Cotton, also, is reported to be making a good show throughout the entire South. The plantings were a good deal affected by the drouth, but the short stand has been made good by subsequent plantings, and the plant itself, although somewhat backward, is said to be generally in an encouragingly strong and healthy condition.

MR. J. B MORROW, who enjoys the distinction of being the editor of the Newville *Star of the Valley*, in the State of Pennsylvania, wrote a letter to Mr. GREELEY offering to support him if he would then and there promise to appoint him postmaster at that place. Mr. GREELEY prints the letter and thus exposes his would-be supporter, who was more intent on making things sure than judicious in the mode of doing it. We suspect, however, that he differs from a great many other GREELEY men only in this respect, and in exposing him Mr. GREELEY has, it is probable, unwittingly exposed also the motive which to a very considerable extent animates the entire movement—the spoils of office. Mr. GREELEY could afford to expose Mr. MORROW, and thus make a showing of virtue; but what is the fact between him and the leaders to whose efforts and negotiations he owes his position before the country? MORROW probably had a pretty correct conception of the whole GREELEY business and missed his point simply by fishing with a naked hook.

MR. GREELEY'S paper quotes approvingly from the St. Louis *Republican* an article threatening the National Banks of the country, and foreshadowing the hostility which, with Mr. GREELEY in the Presidential chair, would be at once put in practice. It cannot be claimed that the National Banking system, any more than most of other human creations, is perfect. No doubt it is susceptible of improvement; but the spirit of hostility and destruction is a poor promise for the future. The article in question presupposes that the banks will be against GREELEY; for what reason is not specified, but no doubt because nearly every important interest in the land instinctively draws back at the thought of an administration headed by Mr. GREELEY. The writer probably knows that self-preservation requires that there shall be no change—least of all a change to Greeleyism—in the government now; and the tone of the St. Louis paper, which the *Tribune* for Mr. GREELEY adopts, will not tend to diminish the feeling of insecurity incident to the bare possibility of his ever being President.

RECENT advices from Brownsville bring the gratifying intelligence that the United States government has at length resolved to put an end to the incessant depredations of Mexican marauders in Texas. In future those plunderers who have for so long been permitted to do pretty much as they pleased, with the least possible risk, will probably find their pursuits seriously interfered with, as detachments of cavalry and mounted infantry are ordered to patrol all the country hitherto infested by them. Late reports fully confirm the anticipations expressed a few days ago as to increased disturbance along the Texan border in consequence of the civil war raging in Mexico. The rebels really hold Monterey, and the defeat of the Juarist General, CORELA, was even more complete than it was represented in the first dispatches. His force consisted of 8,000 men, all of whom were either slain or made prisoners, and his artillery, horses and military chest containing $10,000 fell into the hands of the insurgents. As expected, the rebels are preparing to attack Mier and Camargo, the inhabitants of which towns have fled *en masse* into American territory to avoid the perils of the coming battles.

OUR MEXICAN BORDER.

Bitter complaints are made by Americans living along and near the Mexican border in Texas, that they are not sufficiently protected by the government against the hostile incursions to which they are continually exposed. These robberies and murders have been going on for years, with varying annoyance and atrocity, but an unceasing source of anxiety and dread to the peaceful and industrious settlers. As the peculiarly brutal Indian savages of those regions are often active in the incursions to which we refer, our readers can easily imagine the feelings with which Christian people regard their own exposure to such perils. But leaving out of view the danger of massacre and outrage, the insecurity of property along the Mexican border is discreditable in a high degree to the vigilance and energy of the Government. Its apology is that Mexico, from which the marauders issue and in which they find a safe retreat, is a sister republic with whom we are at peace and whom we may not rashly offend. The apology is feeble and wholly unsatisfactory. Even within its own borders, except to some extent in the large towns, the Mexican Government when comparatively undisturbed by rebellion, does not think it necessary to guard life and property with the jealous care and vigor exacted in more civilized countries. Mexicans do not feel the necessity of such watchfulness and would not appreciate its exercise. In the condition in which Mexico has been since the last election of JUAREZ, overrun by rebels and maintaining a doubtful struggle for existence, the Government is utterly unable to discharge the duties which it owes to its neighbors. Since the recent overwhelming defeat of his troops, and the occupation of Monterey by the insurgents, JUAREZ is less able than ever to fulfil any good intentions he may have entertained with reference to the suppression of brigandage on the western boundary of the republic. The chief seat of the civil war is now transferred close to the American line, and we may hear any day that the rebels, intrenched in the lately captured stronghold of Monterey, have assaulted and occupied the border towns of Matamoros, Camargo, etc. It was reported a few days ago, that large numbers of the routed Juarist troops driven out of Monterey by the insurgents had taken refuge in Brownsville, and there can be little doubt that in a short time the American territory along the line will be quite overrun with starved and ragged Mexican soldiers and camp followers, ready for any deed of blood and plunder. Before miserably insecure as to both life and property, the Texans are more anxious than ever, and with good reason apprehend most unpleasant if not dreadful consequences from the in roads of so many freebooters into their flourishing settlements.

A large proportion of the population of those plantations in Western Texas are Germans, to which nationality the State is largely indebted for its rapid development and prosperity. Some readers will recall the testimony of Mr. GREELEY that the best cultivated farms which he saw on his journey through Texas belonged to Germans. They will also remember that in the years of national trial the same people were all faithful to the cause of the Union. A local German Republican contemporary, referring to the peril to which the colonists in that State have been and are now exposed, alleges that to all their representations and appeals for aid the Government has turned the cold shoulder. "True, it was only Dutch who desired from the Central Government protection for life and property," is the reason which it assigns for such neglect. The sarcasm is, of course, quite undeserved, and implies failure to recollect how very large a native American population is exposed to the same dangers from which the Germans suffer. But although no consideration of nationality has had anything to do with the neglect there is a very general feeling in the country that the conduct of the Government in reference to the disturbances along the Mexican frontier, whether it be the offspring of apathy or the suggestion of policy, is wholly unworthy of a great and powerful nation.

NATIONAL MADNESS.

No sign indicates any abatement in the rage for scientific exploration and generalization which is so remarkable a feature of the living generations. While the Paris Commune was horrifying the Christian world by its monstrous caricature of government and administration, a French physician, Dr. MOREL, published an essay in which he deemed the amazing eccentricities, escapades and absurdities of the temporary rulers of Paris to actual insanity. As a physician long in charge of a mad house, the doctor, it appeared, had been called to great several of the prominent leaders of the Commune for mental disease, and concerning others of them, he was aware of facts which led him to regard them as unsound mind, apart from their political and social opinions and acts, which of course tended to confirm the view. Soon after the close of the Franco-Prussian war a French litterateur of some distinction, M. SARCEY, published an essay, in which he attributed the misfortunes of the French army and the excesses of the Commune to the prevalence of madness throughout France, and he ascribed the prevalence of madness to several causes, among which he supposed that the abuse of absynthe was entitled to the first place. And now a Dr. CHRISTOPHER SMITH, an English physician settled for many years as a practitioner in Paris, has addressed a letter to Dr. FORBES WINSLOW, of London, in which he illustrates and applies the theory of mental alienation in a rather surprising manner. In the ordinary times of prosperity Dr. SMITH finds the French character marked by arrogance and vanity to a measure of excess which constitutes mental disease. The morbid action of these attributes is indicated, the doctor thinks, not only in military matters and in respect to national subjects, but also in individual acts. In illustration Dr. SMITH refers to the famous verdict of the jury in the case of the man arraigned for killing a German soldier in the fulfilment of a wager. They found the act injudicious but excusable in view of the patriotic motive of the murderer. The extreme readiness with which on the occasion of every defeat and misfortune the French assumed that they had been betrayed, is mentioned as a trait of insanity, and the defence of of the circulation of false reports of German outrages as a legitimate means of exciting French patriotism, is referred to as another sign. As regards the excesses of the Commune Dr. SMITH thinks that they can be accounted for only on the theory of the mental alienation of the leaders, whose extravagant overestimate of their own individual importance confirms the view. Among the predisposing causes of the terrible disease which is supposed to have siczed the French people the Doctor places popular ignorance, but he finds a much more powerful cause in "the general and almost universal dissipation which prevails in the great cities and especially in Paris."

Bishop BUTLER, we believe, once expressed the opinion that a whole nation, or at least a majority of its members, might fall into a paroxysm of madness, and in their collective action exhibit all the ordinary phenomena of the malady, and it was long the orthodox opinion that the first French Revolution was an example of the kind. But after all, it is a mere matter of words and names. The Stoics said that all fools were mad, and some doctors hold that no body, even the wisest deemed, is quite sane. There is a book entitled "Outlines of Disordered Mental Action" which probably no one ever read without being led seriously to doubt his own mental soundness, and upon Dr. SMITH'S method strictly applied it might not be difficult to prove JOHN BULL as crazy as a Frenchman.

WHAT—unless a predetermined purpose has existed to inaugurate a system of personal intimidation and electoral falsification at the ensuing national election, wherever it could be done—is the meaning of the heated Democratic outcry against the supplemental enforcement act which passed Congress during the closing hours of the session? The purpose of the act was simply to secure the freedom and purity of the ballot-box. It merely gives to the Judges of Circuit Courts authority, upon the petition of ten citizens in any county or parish, to appoint two Supervisors of the Congressional election, and these must be chosen from different parties, must not be voters in the precinct for which they are appointed, and are to act without any compensation whatever. Is there anything partisan or unfair in all this? Yet if one were to form his conclusions from the strictures of the Democratic press, he would infer that the law was passed for the special purpose of keeping Democrats away from the ballot-box or counting out their votes after they had been deposited. Such a quick susceptibility of vicious impression only betrays the censor. What possible objection can there be to the execution of this law, unless it tends to prevent the consummation of some sinister purpose that cannot bear the light? The Republicans do not complain. Why should the Democrats, since it affects all alike impartially?

BASES OF THE GREELEY STRENGTH.

A leading Liberal Republican paper undertakes to show from a national survey of the political situation, and more particularly from an analysis of the Southern electoral vote and the influences which, in its opinion, will be likely to control it at the next Presidential election, that the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, numbering in all a hundred and ten electoral votes, will certainly go for Mr. GREELEY, should he be indorsed at Baltimore, by very large majorities. Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas it includes among the doubtful States, but would not be surprised if Mr. GREELEY should carry every one of them. I confesses that this result will have to be brought about in spite of the vote of the colored population of the States, who, as a race, will go solidly for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. In this connection the testimony of the statistics of the Bureau of Education is valuable, as showing how largely Mr. GREELEY'S hopes of election are based upon the ignorance and prejudice of the white masses. The last report of the Commissioner of Education shows that of the 3,637,422 persons in this country who are past the age of twenty, and have not learned to read and write, 2,489,591 live in the late slave-holding States. It is further shown that there are ten times as many persons able to read and write in the Northern States as in the Southern, while for every two illiterate Northern voters there are nine Southern. So, too, with reference to postal communication, the patent business and the Federal revenue. In nearly all those States which are here set down for Mr. GREELEY the expenses of the postal service considerably exceed the receipts, while in those States which are conceded to the Republican party the opposite is the case. A similar marked disparity exists in the amount of Federal taxes paid per capita, and in the ratio of the population to the number of patents issued. In other words, those States in which popular education, industrial activity and general prosperity are at high-water mark, are set down as certain to vote for the Republican nominees, while those sections where the bulk of the population is in a state of ignorance, where education is looked upon with indifference or disfavor, where knowledge has heretofore been despised as useless, and material and intellectual progress are at a low ebb, are claimed for the coalition candidates. The soul of national advancement is popular education. Mr. GREELEY expects to derive his chief support from the ignorant classes. No other comment is needed.

HARTRANFT AND BUCKALEW.

The recklessness of the foes of Gen. HARTRANFT only proves how desperate they are in their efforts to defeat him and elect BUCKALEW. First they make a penitentiary convict a witness against him, thinking, it may be, that sensible people can be influenced thereby. Next they charge that he is complicated in the EVANS fraud, and this, too, in the teeth of the report of the investigating committee, which was drawn by a no less distinguished Democrat than SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who did not indirectly set forth that there is no testimony whatever going to show that he was in any manner implicated. The committee did ascertain, however, that the FORNEYS had their fingers in the pool, and this is what's he matter with the Philadelphia *Press*. General HARTRANFT is the equal of Mr. BUCKALEW in all the qualities of a true and honorable man. And this Senator WALLACE, with the entire commonwealth, virtually certified in their report. In all his protracted period of official life as Auditor General, no one, except YERKES, the convict, can be found to intimate that he departed a hair's breadth from strict rectitude. Let the hundreds of corporations with which he had dealings, declare by their officers what is their opinion of General HARTRANFT in this respect, and let their officers say if there be any reason to believe that, surrounded by temptations as he was, General HARTRANFT failed of his duty in any material respect. There has been raised a senseless, cruel clamor, and an attempt has been made to create false impressions concerning him which will not succeed; for nothing is truer than that persecution will react on the persecutors. A man of sterling character for the last ten years, in parallel lines, and it will appear who is most worthy of gratitude and confidence. While one was fighting in every field and rising by merit, almost from the ranks to the highest grade, the other was acting the copperhead in the Senate and at home, his heart beating in harmony with the rebels.

A PARDON FOR GREELEY.

In view of the frankly expressed opinion of so pronounced a Democrat as Senator BLAIR that the position of Mr. GREELEY concerning the right of secession was "traitorous," and that it did as much to discourage the efforts of Union men at the South as anything that occurred at the period of its utterance, it becomes a very interesting question whether the Liberal Republican candidate for President is eligible to the office for which he has been nominated. This upon the ground that the oath of office contains a declaration that the affiant has never voluntarily given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, or yielded any voluntary support to any political government or authority hostile thereto. Now, not to refer to Mr. GREELEY'S repeated justifications of the doctrine and practice of secession a short time before the war, the files of the *Tribune* themselves show that even as late as 1864, when the suppression of the rebellion was more than two-thirds accomplished, the Liberal candidate declared that "if the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf States only choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so." Quite recently the Supreme Court of the United States defined the doctrine of secession to be the doctrine of treason, and not very long ago Mr. GREELEY'S associate on the Cincinnati ticket emphatically stated his belief that there ought to be a Constitutional provision forever disfranchising those who either openly or covertly had in any wise given aid and comfort to the rebellion. Now, according to Senator BLAIR himself, Mr. GREELEY'S utterances at that time greatly depressed the Union men of the South, and encouraged the rebels, while they outraged the secessionists correspondingly. Mr. GREELEY has never been amnestied, so far we are aware; and we think the best thing he can do, in view of his ambition and the peculiar circumstances of his position, is to make application to the President for an Executive pardon. Senator BLAIR would unquestionably look favorably upon the petition, and Senators STEPHENS, TOOMBS, BEAUREGARD, and many other of the candidate's old and new friends, while there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that if it were couched in properly respectful terms, with a sufficient apology for the great wrong done to the nation, the President would willingly grant the prayer of the petitioner, and—to that extent—help to put out the Liberal movement from becoming love's labor lost.

SEE HOW THEY DO IT!

The attention of the framers of the Cincinnati platform is respectfully invited to the singular method which some of its supporters employ in showing their good faith. The ninth resolution of that platform expresses grateful remembrance of the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and declares that no act of the subscribers shall ever detract from their justly earned fame on the full reward of their patriotism. This rings like true metal, but in these days it is dangerous to rely on the evidence of the sense of hearing alone. Let us apply another test. Some years ago the general government provided at its own cost a comfortable asylum or home for disabled soldiers and seamen, near Dayton, Ohio. A portion of the Democracy of that State insisted that the marred and mangled veterans who had taken refuge there ought to be disfranchised, whereupon the question of the right of these crippled heroes to vote was brought before the Supreme Court of the State, which has just decided that a man does not forfeit his political rights by being shot or hacked in defense of his country, and thereafter accepting the home it has provided for him. This decision has given mortal offense to the Ohio supporters of the Cincinnati platform. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* characterizes it as "an outrage," and thinks that no honest man can consider it without a feeling "of loathing and disgust." The Columbus *Statesman* follows suit, and the Cleveland *Plaindealer* asserts that the judge who rendered the decision thereby "paid his price for a renomination." We do not know what are the political views and sentiments of the inmates of the asylum. The papers in question probably do. It is likely, however, that the ballots they cast bear the same moral impress and significance as did the bullets they shot—whence the anger of the remonstrant journals. A generous country has given amnesty and enfranchisement to the rebels. Can the "Liberals" not learn to look at least with toleration on those who gave them a country? Mr. GREELEY should caution these overzealous advocates. They are injuring his prospects among the people.

STOOPING TO CONQUER.

The proposition of the passivist portion of the Democratic party that the Baltimore Convention shall indorse the Cincinnati movement, is made upon the ground that a straight Democratic nomination will be construed by the people of the country to mean reaction, and a canvass on the merits of rebellion and slavery. It has not, however, been satisfactorily explained what the nomination of a Liberal ticket that looks for support to the Bourbons, means, and it is highly improbable that it ever will be. Still, through the medium of an occasional utterance from some Democratic orator or organ of the South, we get brief gleams and glimpses of what is hoped and intended should the party ever succeed in recovering its lost camping grounds, so that the people are not left wholly in the dark as respects the ultimate design and purpose of the Democratic supporters of the Liberal movement, and thereby of the movement itself. Thus the Mayfield (Ky.) *Democrat*, a strong GREELEY paper, speaking at once of the amnesty bill lately passed by Congress and of the coalition ticket, says:

"We submit with feelings of contempt and loathing to this royal bounty (amnesty) from his Leather-Headed Majesty, U. S. Grant. * * * We know that the Cincinnati ticket is a bitter pill to many life-long Democrats, but the medicine will have to be taken if we ever expect to gain the ascendancy in this country again."

The same paper goes on to say that by "stooping" in 1872 the Democratic party will "conquer" in 1876, in which event the Southern people are promised that they shall have things pretty much their own way. Another Kentucky journal discerns imperialism in the air, and explodes in the following savage fashion:

"If Grant proposes to retain power by force of arms, we are for accepting the glove and settling the matter now, whether the people of the United States are worthy of free government."

But it is not the editors alone who indulge in this sort of rhodomontade. The orators speak in the same key. For example, in the course of a late address before a Southern Monumental Association, Father RYAN, a political priest who wields a wide-spread influence throughout the South, pointed to the sun which was setting behind a dark cloud, and dramatically exclaimed:

"'As you sun goes down behind a dark cloud, so went down the hopes of those engaged in the unequal struggle for Southern liberty. But behind that cloud the stars are still shining, just as the star of hope is still lighting up the hearts of our people: and as the sun will rise again on the morrow, so shall eventually rise up in all its splendor the down-trodden and partially obscured cause of right and justice."

In a similar vein in the address of Col. PAUL H. HAYNE, the poet of the "Lost Cause," lately delivered in Montgomery, Alabama, and indorsed by the Republican party, a number of leading citizens who requested it to be printed in full, "to give an opportunity to those who did not attend to profit by its valuable and instructive teachings." Said the orator:

"The conflict is not over, nor have its issues perished! When the banner of conservatism was relieved at Appomattox, the great battle was adjourned simply—carried over to a different field, dominated by different forces."

All this may sound ridiculous enough at present. But how would it look if they who in 1861 gave to the country four years of desolating war and a national debt of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars, should again obtain control of the government? These are questions worthy the gravest consideration of the people who preserved the liberties of the country through the medium of the bayonet ten years ago, and are expected to uphold them through the agency of the ballot now.

THE GAME OF THE OPPOSITION.

It is to be hoped that, in prosecuting the work of the campaign, our friends will not forget that the success of the Republican State tickets in the various States of the Union, is a matter of almost as great importance as that of the Presidential ticket itself. Particularly is this true with regard to the national and State legislatures. It is indeed questionable whether the opponents of the administration will not devote even more energy and effort to secure the election of Congressmen and local representatives than of the candidates placed in nomination by the Baltimore Convention, whoever they may be. It is likely that the leaders of the opposition already at heart admit the election of the Republican Presidential candidates to be a foregone conclusion, but they will strain every nerve and bring into play every means, influence and agency to secure the return of opposition Congressmen, and obtain control of the State Legislatures. This for the reason that a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives would to a considerable extent embarrass and neutralize the policy of the Executive. Twenty-four members of the United States Senate go out of office on the 4th of next March, of whom nineteen are Republicans. Selections for some of these vacancies in expectancy have already been made, but in our own State, New York, Indiana, Nevada, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida, strenuous efforts will undoubtedly be made to obtain control of the State Legislatures, to the end that Democratic Senators may be chosen to succeed those Republicans whose terms of office expire as stated. Similar exertions will be made with reference to the lower branch of Congress, and it behooves our friends in all the States to see to it now, and from this time forward to the close of the campaign, that the cause of the Republican party in the several States is kept fully abreast with that of the National canvass.

SENATOR SCHURZ HEARD FROM.

At last Senator SCHURZ has been heard from in the political world. All the time since the GREELEY nomination he has by his silence let it be known that he regarded it as a nomination not fit to be made and could not give it his support. Together with a number of the originators of the Liberal movement he has signed and sent forth a circular inviting a conference of those who feel as he does, and this conference will assemble in this city, New York on the 26th of this month. Though it does not matter much in point of fact what is proposed or done at this conference, since other agencies are at work to control the result against GREELEY when the question is submitted to the people, yet the movement possesses a certain kind of interest, inasmuch as it shows that Mr. GREELEY, instead of receiving the support of the better men who originated the movement which brought him out, is supported almost solely by those who by reason of their evil practices find themselves outside of regular political association and those famished Democrats whom he has spent a life time in denouncing, and in whose estimation the all-in-all of politics is the possession of power and the division of the offices, regardless of he means. Against this combination it is hardly probable that SCHURZ and his associates will be able to make successful headway at Baltimore, with reference to which Convention the conference is doubtless to be held; and they will be compelled either to fall into the tail of Mr. GREELEY'S column and support him in violation of judgment and conscience, or stand aloof. The course they finally decide to pursue will be important chiefly as affecting themselves and their standing before the country.

THE PARTHIAN arrows which in former days were so remorselessly shot out of the *Tribune* quiver, are now returning from all quarters to plague the doughty warrior who drew the bow. They stick in his flesh as thickly as pin feathers in a young chicken, and, despite the tranquil temperament and philosophic training of the transfixed, he begins to writhe and wince. A few days ago somebody with a cruelly long memory unearthed from the files of the *Tribune* a tremendously savage onslaughter on Col. JOHN SCHEMAKE, the present chief trainer of the Liberal Republican candidate, in which that unhappy wight was branded as an apostate almost too base for earth to hold. It seems, however, that the next day the same paper poured oil of balm into his wounds, by withdrawing its strictures and stating that it had been misinformed; a fact which, it bitterly complains, is now withheld by those journals that have reproduced the attack, and the withholding of which is characterized as a "deliberate shameless deception." Granted that the *Tribune's* apology should have accompanied the republication of the insult, what is to be thought of the fitness of that man for the office of Executive of a great nation, who, upon mere rumor and hearsay, accuses another of pretty nearly all the political crimes known to the calendar, emptying all the vials of objurgation upon his head without first taking the trouble to ascertain whether he deserved to be so treated or not? Of course it was creditable to redress the wrong, but most people of ordinary prudence will be apt to doubt whether persons who are so incorrigibly addicted to going off at half-trigger are exactly the kind of men into whose hands to intrust the direction of a whole people's affairs, however ingeniously they may regret their impetuosity afterwards. "Be sure you are right before you go ahead" is a very good motto, but one which the distinguished candidate in question does not appear to have profited by.

COL. FORNEY denies that he has sold or intends to sell out to the Greeleyites and insists that he is heartily for GRANT and WILSON. His trouble is, he don't want the Republicans to carry the State in October, because, as he says, it will be a CAMERON victory. Considering that Col. FORNEY has never before uttered a word or raised a finger in opposition to CAMERON, he cannot expect that this will be accepted as a good reason. Many a time have we appealed to him to come up to our assistance against CAMERON, but every time he was found on the other side. He has chosen for his fight with CAMERON a moment when, by prosecuting it, he can stab Gen. GRANT and the Republican party in the nation. That it is not a mere pretext he will not be able to make many believe. But, if our information be correct, had Col. FORNEY been "recognised" in the State Convention, even so far as by naming him as delegate to the National Convention, he would have consented to postpone the present display of virtuous indignation about CAMERON. He speaks of his "wrongs," and it should be understood that they are precisely of this character. Why he could not be "recognized" by the State Convention no one will be at a loss who reads his own testimony before the EVANS Investigating Committee. After a diligent search for months, the committee were able to discover for a certainty no one who participated in the EVANS betrayal but the FORNEYS; and Col. FORNEY swears to the precise amount he received. Later rumors place the amount much higher than that which he admitted he received. It is to be hoped that his advocacy of GRANT and WILSON is sincere and will last till the campaign closes, though there will be much reason for doubting this and the sincerity of his professions in general, so long as he pursues the course best calculated of all others to give the State to the Democrats in the Presidential battle.

A BERLIN dispatch of June 12th says that "a bill is being prepared in the Federal Council providing for the expulsion of all Jesuits from Germany, even though they be natives." Ever since Bismarck's speech in the *Reichstag* on the relation between Church and State in the empire, a law of some kind affecting the Jesuit Fathers has been looked for, though it has not commonly been expected that their retirement from Germany would be required. The general opinion has been that in the forthcoming statute all religious orders would be placed under strict supervision, the chief aim of the act being to prevent the Jesuits from doing mischief. It is, however, by no means improbable that the Council will go to the length resolved upon by the Reichstag, and that of the Ultramontanism one hundred and fifty five. Mr. Wadleigh is said to be a man of marked integrity and ability. He has served for many years in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and is at the present time Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body. He entered political life as an uncompromising opponent of slavery, and has occupied a prominent position in the Republican party of New Hampshire ever since its organization. He is in the prime of life, being about forty years of age, and is a lawyer by profession. His nomination seems to give general satisfaction, and the New Hampshire press expresses itself confident that he will represent the State well and ably.

THE result of the Senatorial canvass in New Hampshire, which eventuated in the choice of BAMBRIDGE WADLEIGH as the Republican candidate, instead of Messrs. PATTERSON or ROLLINS, the two leading aspirants, seems to be chiefly due to the fact that, while both of those gentlemen were men of ability, influence and experience in public affairs, the contest between them, or rather between their adherents, had assumed a somewhat personal character. Hence the New Hampshire Republicans rejoice that both, conferring the position on a man who had not offended any portion of the party by over zealous efforts to secure it. The nomination of Mr. WADLEIGH is equivalent to an election, the Republican vote on joint ballot being two hundred and ten to one hundred and fifty-five Democratic votes.

THE North Pacific Railroad Company deserves credit for the assistance it is rendering the General Government and the various co-operating societies, in the humane and sensible work of civilizing the Indian tribes of the Northwest, protecting them from fraud and abuse and furnishing them with opportunity and inducement to adopt habits of industry and fixed abodes. This company is giving employment to the hope that they may go into effect. It is probable that the fishermen of New England understand their true interests quite as well as their professed champion, and the country will be glad to know that the widespread discontent which General Butler has so often dwelt upon, has had little existence outside of his own imagination.

THE New York *Tribune* joyously announces that the Pittsburgh *Post* has abandoned its hostility to Mr. Greeley, and given its opinion that it is the "duty of the Democracy to unite on any available candidate who can be elected, and thus arrest, while there is time, this dangerous party of centralization, now and forever." In view of the fact that our neighbor has heretofore been "the leading Pennsylvania advocate of a straight ticket," this conversion is considered of great importance, whereat the *Tribune* is not a little elated.

CONVENTIONS are now being held with a rush. Yesterday the Texas Democratic State Convention was held; to-day the Democracy of Maine assemble in like manner, and to-morrow the Louisiana Republican State Convention meets at Baton Rouge; the Maryland Colored Republican State Convention assembles at Baltimore, while Democratic State Conventions will be held in Arkansas, Alabama, Minnesota and California respectively. The Kentucky Democratic State Convention assembles on Thursday, the 20th instant.

It is said that some of the sly dogs who surround Mr. GREELEY, and are conducting his cause, now and then explain confidentially to doubting Republicans the game they are up to. They say GREELEY hates the Democratic party as intensely as ever, and as the crowning act of his life has undertaken its destruction on the torpedo principle—in other words, he is a candidate to divide the party and insure its final defeat. "Don't you see?" say they. "Horace has got at least half the party fool, and whichever way they turn he has involved them in fatal difficulties. It is his way of killing the Democratic party, and this is the little game he is up to." Now it may be questioned whether this is really Mr. GREELEY'S purpose, but there is no sort of doubt about the effect of his candidacy. Whether or not this explanation, so confidentially made to a certain kind of Republicans will prove satisfactory, when it reaches Democratic ears, as it is soon likely to, the sensation will probably be similar to that produced by the presence of a flea there. GREELEY is a sly old fox, and after all may be playing a deeper game than he has yet been credited with; or, perceiving the awkwardness of his position, this explanation, which, to say the least, is plausible, may have been started to pave the way for winning back the confidence of his old friends. Who knows?

THE Emperor of Germany, sole arbitrator between the United States and England in the matter of the San Juan boundary question, having announced himself ready to render his decision whenever the two powers concerned shall jointly request it, it is to be hoped the Administration may see fit to convey a hint to the British Government to the effect that this country is prepared to receive the verdict in question. For there seems no good reason why, even if that part of the treaty which relates to the Alabama claims, should fail, it should carry with it the failure of those portions which concern the San Juan boundary and the fisheries. If England should back out of these it would place her in an exceedingly equivocal position, and would very naturally give rise to a suspicion that her whole course with reference to the indirect claims has been taken with the deliberate intention of manufacturing an excuse for repudiating these other portions of the treaty. The "case" of the United States in the San Juan matter is regarded as a very strong one, and it is confidently believed that the judgment of the Emperor will be in our favor.

THE Legislature of New Hampshire to-day elects a United States Senator to succeed Senator Patterson for six years from the 4th of next March. There is no doubt that Mr. Bainbridge Wadleigh, placed in nomination by a Republican caucus last Friday, will be chosen, an agreement having been had among the adherents of the several candidates that the choice of the caucus should be held binding. The Republican vote on joint ballot is two hundred and ten, and that of the Democracy one hundred and fifty five. Mr. Wadleigh is said to be a man of marked integrity and ability. He has served for many years in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and is at the present time Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body. He entered political life as an uncompromising opponent of slavery, and has occupied a prominent position in the Republican party of New Hampshire ever since its organization. He is in the prime of life, being about forty years of age, and is a lawyer by profession. His nomination seems to give general satisfaction, and the New Hampshire press expresses itself confident that he will represent the State well and ably.

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THE London *Times*, free trade, comparing he number of representati ves now sent to the House of Representatives by the several States in the Union with those they sent at the time of the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, observes that the direct political power of several of the Southern States is now reduced to the lowest point, and they can only hope for influence by uniting to hold the balance between adverse parties. For instance, it argues, should the agricultural West stand in opposition to the manufacturing Central and New England States on the question of free trade, the South, whose interests are also against protection, might play a considerable part. The *Times* forgets that the West itself is rapidly becoming a manufacturing as well as an agricultural region, and therefore